

# Social Security in Review

## Social Security Act Amendments of 1952

**L**IBERALIZATIONS in the old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance programs were provided by Congress in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952. The new law (Public Law 590) was passed on July 5 by both the House of Representatives and the Senate and was signed by President Truman on July 18. A detailed explanation of the new legislation will be carried in the September BULLETIN; a few of the major provisions are noted here.

Retired persons already on the old-age and survivors insurance rolls will receive increases in their benefit payments of \$5 or 12½ percent, whichever is larger; other beneficiaries on the rolls will receive proportionate increases, subject to certain provisions limiting benefits payable to a single family. The benefit formula for persons coming on the rolls in the future is also liberalized. Beneficiaries, under the 1952 amendments, may earn up to \$75 a month in covered employment and continue to receive benefits. The earlier provision giving wage credits of \$160 a month to World War II servicemen is extended for members of the Armed Forces serving since the close of World War II through 1953.

A change in the grant formula for the public assistance programs makes additional funds available to the States to care for needy persons. This provision is effective October 1952 and is scheduled to terminate September 1954.

The Social Security Act was also

amended by Public Law 420, signed by President Truman on June 28, 1952. This legislation extends for another year (to January 1, 1954) the time within which State governments may make agreements that will be retroactive to January 1, 1951, for old-age and survivors insurance coverage of State and local government employees. The 1950 amendments had made coverage available to almost 1.5 million employees of State and local governments not covered by State or local retirement systems.

### Program Operations

SEASONAL IMPROVEMENT in opportunities for employment was probably the major cause of a drop from April to May in the total number of public assistance recipients. Very slight decreases occurred in the number of persons getting old-age assistance payments and in the number of families getting aid to dependent children. The reduction in the general assistance rolls was much larger—some 20,000 cases or about 6 percent of the number for April. More persons received aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in May, but the increases for the Nation were small.

The caseload for aid to dependent children decreased in 38 States; those for old-age assistance and general assistance declined in 40 or more States. Among the States, Pennsylvania reported the largest decrease (2.5 percent) for aid to dependent children; decreases of 1.3 percent in Connecticut and Nebraska were the largest for old-age assistance. In contrast, there was a drop of 10 percent or more in the

number of general assistance cases in 10 States—chiefly northern and Mountain States in which changes in employment opportunities affect assistance loads relatively late in the spring.

Payments made to public assistance recipients in May amounted to \$737,000 less than in the previous month. Decreases in totals for aid to dependent children and general assistance lowered the national total despite some increase in the amounts for the other programs. In the District of Columbia the average for each type of aid rose several dollars because lower caseloads made it possible to meet—for the last 2 months of the fiscal year—98 percent of need instead of 90 percent. In Oklahoma, the \$51 average for disabled recipients represented an increase of about \$20—the result of meeting 100 percent of need instead of 60 percent and removing a \$65 maximum on the amount of individual payments. Iowa increased allowances for food, which had not been changed since the beginning of the Korean hostilities. For old-age assistance, the rise in the amount budgeted for food was nearly canceled by a decrease in the allowance for medical services; the increase in the average payment per family receiving aid to dependent children, however, was more than \$5. Policy changes initiated in previous months continued to raise averages in some of the other States, but most of these increases were smaller than those in the States mentioned above.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS insurance monthly benefits amounting to \$161.2

million were being paid at the end of May to almost 4.6 million persons. There were fewer new awards to retired workers and more benefit suspensions because of the beneficiaries' employment in covered work; as a result the number of beneficiaries receiving benefits increased by only 26,000, the smallest increase since the effective date of the 1950 amendments.

The number of monthly benefit awards again declined, continuing the downward trend that has existed since the beginning of the year, and totaled 68,400 for the month. All types of benefit awards except parent's benefits shared in this decline. Old-age benefits awarded to retired workers numbered 28,800—fewer than in any other month since August 1950. This small number is probably due, in part, to voluntary postponement of retirement by many workers who deferred filing for benefits until the third quarter of 1952. In this way they could acquire 6 quarters of coverage after 1950 and have all their wage credits in these 6 quarters counted in figuring their old-age insurance benefit under the new formula provided in the 1950 amendments. This formula, applied to earnings after 1950, will in most cases produce a higher benefit than that obtained if the old formula were applied to earnings after 1936 and the result increased through the conversion table.

Lump-sum death benefits awarded in May amounted to \$5.1 million. These awards, which were based on the wage records of 37,700 deceased workers, were fewer than in any other month since December 1951.

**SUBSTANTIALLY MORE CLAIMS** for benefits were filed with the State unemployment agencies by unemployed workers during each of the first 4 months of 1952 than in the corresponding months in 1951. In May, however, initial claims dropped 14 percent from the April total to 891,700, which was about the same number as in May 1951. Weeks of unemployment claimed (which rep-

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## Selected current statistics

[Corrected to July 11, 1952]

Item	May 1952	April 1952	May 1951	Calendar year	
				1951	1950
<i>Labor Force</i> <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)					
Total civilian.....	62,778	61,744	62,803	62,884	63,099
Employed.....	61,176	60,132	61,193	61,005	59,957
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup> .....					35,164
Covered by State unemployment insurance <sup>3</sup> .....	35,600	35,700	34,573	34,838	32,771
Unemployed.....	1,602	1,612	1,609	1,879	3,142
<i>Personal Income</i> <sup>4</sup> (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total <sup>5</sup> .....	\$263.4	\$262.5	\$251.4	\$254.1	\$226.3
Employees' income <sup>6</sup> .....	177.4	177.1	169.0	170.1	145.9
Proprietors' and rental income.....	51.5	51.2	49.0	50.6	45.2
Personal interest income and dividends.....	21.5	21.5	20.3	20.4	19.5
Public aid <sup>7</sup> .....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Social insurance and related payments <sup>8</sup> .....	7.6	7.7	6.9	5.9	5.4
Veterans' subsistence allowances <sup>9</sup> and bonuses.....	.9	.8	1.3	1.2	2.2
Miscellaneous income payments <sup>10</sup> .....	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.6	5.7
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: <sup>11</sup>					
Number (in thousands).....	4,575	4,549	3,969		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$161,229	\$160,445	\$141,881	\$1,884,531	\$1,018,149
Average primary benefit.....	\$42.08	\$42.05	\$42.73		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	68	73	127	1,336	963
Amount.....	\$2,187	\$2,310	\$3,931	\$42,282	\$26,294
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i> <sup>1</sup>					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	892	1,037	889	10,836	12,251
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	4,708	5,150	4,370	50,393	78,654
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	4,041	4,368	3,558	41,599	67,860
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	918	993	773	797	1,305
Benefits paid (in millions) <sup>12</sup> .....	\$87	\$94	\$71	\$840	\$1,373
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$22.40	\$22.37	\$20.63	\$21.08	\$20.76
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,666	2,672	2,755		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	598	598	641		
Children.....	1,547	1,546	1,637		
Aid to the blind.....	98	97	97		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	142	138	97		
General assistance.....	301	320	355		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$45.15	\$44.95	\$43.17		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	76.06	76.39	73.40		
Aid to the blind.....	49.90	49.83	46.64		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	46.29	46.11	45.32		
General assistance.....	45.78	47.31	45.58		

<sup>1</sup> Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Data for 1951 and 1952 not available.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

<sup>4</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

<sup>6</sup> Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

<sup>7</sup> Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

<sup>8</sup> Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

<sup>9</sup> Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

<sup>10</sup> Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

<sup>11</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

<sup>12</sup> Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

# Resources of Aged Insurance Beneficiaries: 1951 National Survey

by EDNA C. WENTWORTH\*

*This article is the initial report in a series based on the national survey of resources of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in late 1951. The survey was the first to be made by the Bureau on a Nation-wide basis; earlier beneficiary surveys were restricted to a few cities. Information was obtained only from old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries.*

**A**LMOST two-thirds of the old persons who regularly receive old-age and survivors insurance benefits have little or no other independent money retirement income. This conclusion is based on a Nation-wide survey conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance at the end of 1951.

The schedule for the survey was planned to obtain information on the amount and sources of income that the beneficiaries received during the year preceding the interview; their assets and liabilities, including the amount of assets used or debts incurred for living during the year; noncash income and public assistance received; and family composition, living arrangements, and number of persons dependent on the beneficiary. Facts were also obtained as to the size of the city in which the beneficiaries lived; life, accident, and sickness insurance carried; number of weeks in bed at home or in the hospital during the survey year; the reasons for the retirement of the old-age beneficiaries; and their post-entitlement employment and earnings. About 18,000 aged beneficiaries, representing nearly 1 percent of the 2½ million old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries on the rolls at the end of 1950, were interviewed.

The beneficiaries from whom information was obtained represented entitlements in every year from 1940 through 1950, including some

entitlements based on the 1950 amendments. For the first time, country-wide coverage—in cities, towns, villages, and rural areas—was obtained. The earlier surveys made by the Bureau between 1941 and 1949 covered only a few cities.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For reports on some of the findings of the earlier surveys, see the *Bulletin* for July and September 1943; March 1944; January, April, May, September, and November 1945; January 1946; August and October 1947; February and September 1948; November 1949; April and May 1950; and January, June, October, and November 1951. See also the *Bulletin* for June 1946 for a comparison of aged insurance beneficiaries with aged assistance recipients and the aged in the general population, and the October 1949 issue for a study of public assistance supplementation of income of insurance beneficiaries.

**Table 1.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> with specified amounts of annual independent money retirement income other than benefits,<sup>2</sup> national beneficiary survey, 1951**

Type of beneficiary group	Total number of beneficiary groups <sup>1</sup>	Percent with annual independent money retirement income, other than benefits, of —			
		Nothing or less than \$75 per person	Nothing or less than \$600 per person	\$600 or more per person	\$1,200 or more per person
All groups combined.....	15,553	64	87	7	8
1-person groups:					
Old-age beneficiary:					
Nonmarried men.....	4,248	70	85	10	6
Nonmarried women.....	2,031	69	89	5	3
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	2,433	69	88	8	5
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:					
Married men:					
Wife entitled.....	3,974	56	88	6	4
Wife not entitled.....	2,403	54	85	6	4
Married women <sup>3</sup> .....	464	68	92	3	2

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions, private annuities, and income from trust

funds, rents, interest, and dividends.

<sup>3</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

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come they had in addition to their insurance benefits (table 1). Retirement income was defined to include employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions, private annuities, and income from trust funds, rents,

**Table 2.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> receiving employer and union pensions,<sup>2</sup> national beneficiary survey, 1951**

Type of beneficiary group	Percent with employer or union pensions	Percent of beneficiary groups with employer or union pensions having annual pension income of—	
		Less than \$600 per person	\$900 or more per person
All groups combined.....	17	65	15
1-person groups:			
Old-age beneficiary:			
Nonmarried men.....	17	45	33
Nonmarried women.....	12	55	13
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	2	46	27
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:			
Married men:			
Wife entitled.....	25	76	7
Wife not entitled.....	27	73	7
Married women <sup>3</sup> .....	18	73	7

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year; percents based on numbers given in table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Represents money income received as pensions from private employers, Federal, State, and local government pensions, railroad retirement pay, and union pensions.

<sup>3</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

interest, and dividends. If they had not received the insurance benefits under the Social Security Act, almost two-thirds of the beneficiary groups (that is, single old-age or aged-widow beneficiaries, and couples comprised of the old-age beneficiary and spouse) would have had nothing or less than \$75 per person<sup>3</sup> for the entire year—less than \$75 for a single person and less than \$150 for a couple. Only 1 in every 8 beneficiary groups would have had monthly retirement incomes of \$50 or more per person.

<sup>3</sup> The data are presented on a per capita basis because an over-all figure for all beneficiary groups combined can thus be obtained, although it is recognized that for a given level of living a single person requires more than half the income required by a couple.

**Table 3.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> with specified amounts of annual independent money retirement income,<sup>2</sup> national beneficiary survey, 1951**

Type of beneficiary group	Percent with annual independent money retirement income of—		
	Less than \$600 per person	\$900 or more per person	\$1,200 or more per person
All groups combined.....	63	18	10
1-person groups:			
Old-age beneficiary:			
Nonmarried men.....	53	22	16
Nonmarried women.....	68	16	9
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	71	16	10
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:			
Married men:			
Wife entitled.....	61	19	8
Wife not entitled.....	68	15	6
Married women <sup>3</sup> .....	75	7	4

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year; percents based on numbers given in table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Represents 12 months' old-age and survivors insurance benefits, employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions, private annuities, and income from trust funds, rents, interest, and dividends.

<sup>3</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

Although one-sixth of all old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries received employer or union pensions, this pension income in most instances amounted to less than \$50 a month per person (table 2). Only 6 percent of all beneficiary groups received as much as \$50 a month per person from this source.

Even when old-age and survivors insurance benefits are added to their other independent money retirement income, as many as 6 out of every 10 of the single beneficiaries and couples had less than \$50 a month per person (table 3). There is no intention here to suggest that \$50 a

month or \$600 a year per person is enough income to live on; the figures are presented merely to give some idea of the amount of independent retirement income the beneficiaries had.

Because their retirement incomes were inadequate even though they received benefits each month of the year, beneficiaries often had to find other means of support. When they were able, beneficiaries usually went back to work. Even among the beneficiaries who had no benefit payments suspended during the year, about a fourth of the men and a fifth of the women who were receiving old-age benefits and an eighth of the aged widows had some earnings during the year (table 4).

For most of these persons, work was probably only an occasional source of income. Almost 3 in every 10 old-age or aged-widow beneficiaries who had income from employment earned less than \$150 during the entire year; two-thirds earned less than \$600. The earnings of only 7 percent of all old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries amounted to \$600 or more during the year. As a rule, these employed beneficiaries with the larger earnings worked in jobs not covered by the social security program, or they were aged 75 and over and not subject to benefit suspensions; a few were in covered self-employment and would have later benefit suspensions. Most beneficiaries, however, were disabled or too old to work. At the time of the interview, two thirds of the men and seven-tenths of the women old-age beneficiaries, and

**Table 4.—Percent of old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> with specified amounts of earnings during survey year, national beneficiary survey, 1951**

Type of beneficiary	Total number of beneficiaries	Percent with earnings	Percent with some employment who during survey year had earnings of—			
			Less than \$150	Less than \$600	\$1,200 or more	\$2,400 or more
Male old-age beneficiaries.....	10,625	24	27	65	22	9
Nonmarried.....	4,248	21	32	71	18	7
Married, wife entitled.....	3,974	24	25	62	24	10
Married, wife not entitled.....	2,403	32	24	62	26	11
Female old-age beneficiaries.....	2,495	20	33	78	10	2
Nonmarried.....	2,031	20	33	78	10	1
Married <sup>2</sup> .....	464	18	32	77	10	4
Aged widows.....	2,433	13	25	81	8	2

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

eight-tenths of the aged widows, reported that they were unable to work (table 5).

Beneficiaries often had to find additional means of support. The wives and husbands of some old-age beneficiaries worked. A number of beneficiaries were helped by their children and other relatives. A sixth of the single beneficiaries or couples received public assistance at some time during the year; in any particular month, or course, there was a smaller proportion on the public assistance rolls. Some who did not receive assistance payments were provided medical care by the local public assistance agency. A few had unemployment insurance or special windfalls, such as back pay or prize money.

An indication of the significance of the old-age and survivors insurance benefits to those who receive them

is the fact that the benefits were the only cash income of any consequence for 3 in every 10 single beneficiaries and couples (table 6). Seven in every 10 had nothing or less than \$600 per person for the year in addition to their benefits.

Counting their money income from all sources—including old-age and survivors insurance benefits and other independent permanent income and also their earnings, unemployment insurance payments, money contributions from relatives, public assistance payments, and other money income—almost 2 in every 5 of the beneficiary groups had less than \$600 per person for the year, or less than \$50 a month per person (table 7). Not more than 2 in every 5 had \$900 or more per person for the year.

Figures on money income do not, of course, tell the whole story. Many

Table 5.—Percent of old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> with specified labor-force status at time of interview, national beneficiary survey, 1951

Type of beneficiary	Total number of beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Percent reporting they were —			
		Employed at time of interview	Unable to work	Not working but able to work	
				Not wanting work	Wanting work
Male old-age beneficiaries.....	11,050	12	65	8	15
Female old-age beneficiaries.....	2,547	9	71	9	11
Aged widows.....	2,544	6	82	9	3

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes schedules received too late to be included in preliminary tabulations of data on income and assets.

Table 6.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> with specified amounts of annual money income other than benefits, national beneficiary survey, 1951

Type of beneficiary group	Total number of beneficiary groups	Percent with annual money income other than OASI benefits of —			
		Nothing or less than \$75 per person	Nothing or less than \$600 per person	\$900 or more per person	\$1,200 or more per person
All groups combined.....	15,553	30	72	15	10
1-person groups:					
Old-age beneficiary:					
Nonmarried men.....	4,248	33	72	17	11
Nonmarried women.....	2,031	33	74	11	7
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	2,433	44	79	12	8
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:					
Married men:					
Wife entitled.....	3,974	27	78	11	7
Wife not entitled.....	2,403	14	61	22	13
Married women <sup>2</sup> .....	464	14	48	38	26

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year.

<sup>2</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

Table 7.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> with specified amounts of annual money income, national beneficiary survey, 1951

Type of beneficiary group	Percent with total annual money income of —		
	Less than \$600 per person	\$900 or more per person	\$1,200 or more per person
All groups combined.....	37	36	20
1-person groups:			
Old-age beneficiary:			
Nonmarried men.....	27	41	25
Nonmarried women.....	39	33	17
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	50	29	15
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:			
Married men:			
Wife entitled.....	30	32	15
Wife not entitled.....	40	37	22
Married women <sup>2</sup> .....	24	50	36

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year; per cents based on numbers given in tables 1 and 6.

<sup>2</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

beneficiaries own their homes and have other assets that help to provide security. Some beneficiaries share homes with relatives or friends, and some have various kinds of noncash income. About 46 percent of all single beneficiaries and couples owned their homes (table 8), but some homes were mortgaged. A few beneficiaries had other real estate, a farm, or investments in an owned business. A majority, however, had little or nothing in liquid assets such as cash, bank deposits, and stocks and bonds. About 3 out of 5 had either nothing or less than \$500 per person in liquid assets. Some beneficiaries in the study were among the wealthier members of their communities; 6 percent owned their homes and in addition had \$5,000 or more per person in liquid assets; 250 single beneficiaries or couples had assets of \$50,000 or more; and two had assets of more than \$1 million.

The survey findings make it clear beyond reasonable doubt that for a large majority of beneficiaries the monthly benefit check, even though it may be a small amount, is a critical item of income. These payments make it possible for many beneficiaries to remain economically independent. They enable some beneficiaries to be self-supporting

Table 8.—Percent of beneficiary groups<sup>1</sup> with specified kind and amount of assets at end of survey year, national beneficiary survey, 1951

Type of beneficiary group	Percent with specified kind and amount of assets				
	No assets of any kind	Owned home	No liquid assets or less than \$500 per person	Liquid assets of \$5,000 or more per person	Owned home or other nonliquid assets and liquid assets of \$5,000 or more per person
All groups combined.....	28	46	62	9	6
1-person groups:					
Old-age beneficiary:					
Nonmarried men.....	43	26	68	9	5
Nonmarried women.....	35	27	64	10	4
Aged-widow beneficiary.....	26	43	56	13	3
2-person old-age beneficiary groups:					
Married men:					
Wife entitled.....	17	64	58	8	7
Wife not entitled.....	16	68	65	8	4
Married women <sup>2</sup> .....	19	56	64	3	2

<sup>1</sup> Received benefits all 12 months of the year; percents based on numbers given in tables 1 and 6.

<sup>2</sup> Husband not entitled on wife's record.

in their own homes and others to pay their share of expenses in a joint household with relatives or friends. They slow down the rate at which savings and other assets

must be used up. When the adult children contribute to the support of their parents, the benefits decrease the economic burden that would otherwise have to be assumed by

the children. For other beneficiaries who might have to apply for public assistance, the benefits put off that day or lessen the amount of the assistance payment that is needed.

## PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

resent continuing unemployment) declined to 4.7 million, or about 8 percent above the May 1951 total. The month's reduction in initial claims largely represented a return to more normal levels following administrative increases in April; sea-

sonal factors were important, however, in both types of claims.

In May, for the fourth consecutive month, the average weekly number of beneficiaries and the total amount of benefits declined. Benefit checks went to 918,300 unemployed workers in an average week in May—7.5 percent fewer than in April but still 18.8 percent

above the May 1951 average. The amount of benefits paid during May dropped to \$87 million—a total 22.8 percent higher than that a year earlier. One reason for the rise in total benefits paid was the increase in the average check for total unemployment; for May 1952 it was \$22.40, or 8.6 percent above the average in May a year earlier.

# Expenditures for Medical Services in Public Assistance, 1946

by RUTH WHITE\*

*A special study conducted by public assistance agencies in 20 States in 1946 gave answers for the first time to questions about the types and amount of medical services the agencies were able to provide to assistance recipients and the costs of the various services. An article in the Bulletin for June 1952 discussed medical services for aged recipients. This article deals with the costs of such services in the four programs in operation in 1946—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and general assistance.*

SICKNESS and disability are primary causes of the dependency of persons receiving public assistance. The programs of old-age assistance and aid to the blind, and that of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, which was established by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, are designed to assist persons whose need is directly caused by or closely associated with chronic illness or physical or mental handicap. The illness or disablement of a family breadwinner is responsible for the dependency of almost a third of the families accepted for aid to dependent children. The children in these families, moreover, need medical services both in the treatment and in the prevention of disease and defects. At least a majority of the persons on the general assistance rolls are suffering from acute or chronic illness or handicap.

Traditionally, to the extent that funds have permitted, public assistance agencies have undertaken to provide medical care for needy people. Before 1936, the year the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act went into effect, assistance agencies, within the limit

of available funds, generally paid doctors, hospitals, and other agencies and practitioners directly for the medical services they supplied to recipients. Costs were met from general assistance funds or, less frequently, from funds separately appropriated or allocated for medical care.

Information on expenditures for the medical services provided by assistance agencies was included in the sample study, covering a 6-month period in 1946, made by 20 States. Because Federal participation in the special types of public assistance was, until October 1950, available only in "money payments" to recipients, the method of meeting medical costs has been predominantly through the money payment.<sup>1</sup> Most State agencies developed plans for including in the assistance payment amounts to permit the recipient to pay for all or part of his medical bill. Federal maximums on the amounts of individual monthly payments subject to Federal financial participation and State maximums on money payments then, as now, have limited the medical care costs that can be met in this way.

In States with sufficient funds,

<sup>1</sup> The 1950 amendments extended Federal participation to "vendor payments," that is, payments made directly to the individuals or agencies supplying medical care to recipients. In each individual case, however, the total amount of Federal matching funds, for both maintenance and medical care, is still limited to the existing Federal maximum payment. At the time the study was made, Federal funds were not available for vendor payments.

however, assistance agencies have developed a variety of ways to solve the problems posed by restrictions on the amount and use of program funds. Some States have eliminated the State maximums on payments altogether, have established higher maximums, or have waived their maximums for cases with medical needs. Frequently recipients are expected to meet the cost of the practitioners' services and medicines from their money payment, while the agency assumes responsibility for paying suppliers directly for certain services—for example, hospitalization and prosthetic devices. Sometimes payments are made directly to the suppliers of services if the recipient is too ill or feeble to handle the payment or if no Federal participation can be obtained by including amounts in the money payment to meet the cost of the services. Often general assistance or special medical assistance funds are used whenever bills for medical services are paid directly to the suppliers of the services.

## Expenditures for Medical Services

The cost of the services provided from assistance funds may be measured in terms of (1) expenditure per case receiving medical services and (2) average monthly expenditure per case receiving assistance.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> In old-age assistance and aid to the blind the term "case" is generally synonymous with "assistance recipient," though a case may include an additional person or persons who are essential to the recipient's well-being. In aid to dependent children a case includes the needy children in the family and in most instances an adult caring for the children. A general assistance case may be a single adult or a family unit. The terms "assistance case" or "case receiving assistance" refer to the entire caseload. When the data refer specifically to recipients receiving medical services, however, the terms used are "cases receiving medical services," "medical care cases," "cases receiving nursing-home care," and similar variants.

\*Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance. This article is adapted from Part II of the report, *Medical Care in Public Assistance, 1946* (Public Assistance Report No. 16). Part I (issued in October 1948) consists of 21 separate documents—"Introduction to State Reports" and "State Reports Nos. 1-20." For a discussion of medical services in the old-age assistance program, see the *Bulletin*, June 1952, pp. 3-11.

The first measure, arrived at by dividing total expenditures by the number of cases that received one or more types of medical service, reflects the cost of services for cases receiving medical care during the 6-month period. The second measure spreads total costs of medical services over the entire caseload.

Although the costs of medical services have risen in the past few years, the data from the study are believed to be still useful for the light they throw on the comparative State expenditures for medical services.

**Expenditures per medical care case (excluding nursing-home care).**—Obviously, the average cost of services per medical care case (excluding nursing-home and convalescent-home care) is significantly influenced by the proportion of cases receiving care. If services are provided in emergencies or acute illnesses only, or if there are other limitations on the types of cases for which medical services are furnished,

a small proportion of the cases may receive care but the cost per case may be high. West Virginia, for example, was at the bottom of the range in the proportion of old-age assistance cases receiving medical assistance, but it ranked high in the average expenditure per medical care case (table 1). Of the 10 States in the upper half of the range when measured by the proportion of medical care cases among recipients of old-age assistance, seven<sup>3</sup> fall in the lower half of the range when States are arrayed by cost per medical care case. Two States—Massachusetts and New Hampshire—ranked relatively high both in the proportion of old-age assistance cases receiving care and in the expenditure per medical care case.

Differences in unit costs of services—for example, in cost per physician's visit or per hospital day—also have an important influence on the average expenditure for medical

<sup>3</sup> Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Jersey, and Texas.

care. The relative weight of different services in the aggregate also influences the average cost of all services combined. New Jersey, for example, met only a part of the cost of hospitalization of recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind; Pennsylvania met all hospitalization costs from sources other than assistance funds. Except for a small number of cases receiving aid to dependent children, Texas provided no hospitalization from funds appropriated for the special types of public assistance. Data were not available to show whether these costs may have been met for some recipients from local funds for general assistance.

In old-age assistance the average amount expended during the 6 months per case receiving medical care was \$36; in each of the other three programs, the average was somewhat less than \$30. The range among the States in average costs per assistance case was about the same in old-age assistance and in aid to dependent children. In old-age assistance the range was from \$56 per medical care case in Michigan to \$12 in Pennsylvania.<sup>4</sup> In aid to dependent children the average ranged from \$52 in Michigan to \$12 in Pennsylvania. In that program there also was a tendency for costs per medical care case to be lower in States that provided care for a relatively large proportion of cases. In four States, however, the reverse was true. In Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming, half or more of the families received medical assistance, and the average cost per family ranged from \$40 to \$50.

In eight States<sup>5</sup> the average amounts spent per medical care case under old-age assistance and aid to dependent children differed by less than \$4. These amounts, however, do not represent similar costs per

<sup>4</sup> Excluding North Dakota, where the \$70 average does not take into account assistance cases receiving only the routine \$3 allowance.

<sup>5</sup> Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wyoming. The cost per old-age assistance case, however, is substantially higher when nursing- and convalescent-home care is included.

**Table 1.—Public assistance: Average monthly expenditures for medical services per assistance case and average expenditures per case receiving services, by program and State, during a 6-month period in 1946**

(Excludes cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care)

State <sup>1</sup>	Average cost per case receiving services during 6-month period					Average monthly cost per assistance case			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance	Medical care only	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	\$36.03	\$28.23	\$29.00	\$26.78	( <sup>3</sup> )	\$2.52	\$1.81	\$1.29	\$2.10
Connecticut.....	36.93	36.43	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	—	2.42	3.77	( <sup>3</sup> )	—
Illinois.....	36.95	34.88	38.96	—	—	2.85	2.84	2.29	—
Indiana.....	34.32	16.19	28.65	—	—	2.91	1.77	2.13	—
Kansas.....	33.42	38.77	37.06	\$ 67.22	( <sup>3</sup> )	3.36	4.37	3.49	( <sup>3</sup> )
Maine.....	30.75	43.78	25.52	—	—	4.42	4.38	3.21	—
Massachusetts.....	39.02	30.46	—	32.70	\$77.46	3.16	2.26	—	2.39
Michigan.....	56.11	52.35	( <sup>3</sup> )	42.92	114.79	3.68	2.29	1.35	( <sup>3</sup> )
Minnesota.....	41.74	45.97	( <sup>3</sup> )	71.05	113.68	2.74	1.62	1.34	7.34
Nebraska.....	34.29	30.72	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	—	1.60	1.28	1.00	—
New Hampshire.....	41.98	44.86	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	—	4.03	5.67	3.45	—
New Jersey.....	25.05	29.05	21.40	—	—	2.19	2.51	1.37	—
New Mexico.....	33.27	42.70	( <sup>3</sup> )	38.18	49.80	1.19	2.03	.41	2.30
North Carolina.....	37.56	25.69	—	25.16	29.11	.91	.50	—	.89
North Dakota.....	69.93	40.61	—	68.36	78.16	4.28	6.44	( <sup>3</sup> )	8.97
Oregon.....	42.92	52.27	( <sup>3</sup> )	39.21	90.41	2.24	3.74	( <sup>3</sup> )	3.13
Pennsylvania.....	12.44	12.06	13.35	11.40	—	.68	1.00	.36	.94
South Carolina.....	38.43	38.81	( <sup>3</sup> )	34.36	26.68	1.00	.73	.73	1.30
Texas.....	33.12	22.75	34.91	—	—	2.77	.85	2.35	—
West Virginia.....	49.24	40.12	( <sup>3</sup> )	55.63	49.56	.82	.83	.13	.87
Wyoming.....	53.55	50.02	( <sup>3</sup> )	57.54	139.44	3.08	4.81	( <sup>3</sup> )	5.41

<sup>1</sup> Data for entire State or selected counties in State.

<sup>2</sup> Totals represent, for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, 20 States; for aid to the blind, 18 States; and for general assistance, 10 States (excluding Kansas and Michigan, for which average monthly costs are not available).

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; base too small.

<sup>5</sup> Includes medical care only cases.

<sup>6</sup> Included in general assistance cases.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes routine monthly allowances of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs. Inclusion of these data increases the average monthly cost to \$5.98, and decreases the average 6-month cost per case receiving services to \$35.10.

person receiving medical assistance. Among the families receiving aid to dependent children, persons eligible for services included an average of 2.6 children and, in most States, one or more adults. The services and costs for these families therefore frequently represented medical assistance provided for more than one member during the 6-month period. In old-age assistance, the average number of persons per case was only slightly in excess of one. In some States, only the recipient was included in the case; in others the spouse or another person dependent on or indispensable to the recipient may have been included.

Six States spent more per medical care case for aid to dependent children than for old-age assistance, and six States spent less.<sup>6</sup> Among the latter are North Carolina and Texas, where the low maximums on the assistance payments for aid to dependent children affected both the proportion of cases receiving services and the volume of services provided.

The low cost in Indiana, which furnished medical care for a relatively large number of families receiving aid to dependent children, reflects an unusually small volume of services per case. Indiana was, until May 1949, one of the few States in which parents or other adults included in cases receiving aid to dependent children were ineligible for medical care. Pennsylvania's low average expenditure of \$12 results partly from the fact that the assistance agency does not provide hospitalization and partly from the low unit expenditure for physicians' services.

Under the general assistance program in North Dakota, which provided service to almost 60 percent of the assistance cases, average costs per medical care case were high. In Wyoming and West Virginia, on the other hand, high costs were associated with relatively small numbers of medical service cases. Among the States, excluding Pennsylvania, average costs for general assistance cases ranged from \$25 to \$71. The amount of medical care needed by general assistance cases may vary consid-

<sup>6</sup> Excluding the 8 States in which the differences in costs were relatively small.

**Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Percent of assistance cases receiving nursing- and convalescent-home care and expenditures for this service as a percent of total medical expenditures, by State, during a 6-month period in 1946**

State <sup>1</sup>	Nursing- and convalescent-home care	
	Percent of OAA cases receiving	Cost as percent of total medical costs
Connecticut.....	10.4	80.0
New Hampshire.....	8.5	49.6
Massachusetts.....	8.7	53.0
Maine.....	3.9	32.4
New Jersey.....	3.7	49.2
Oregon.....	3.7	45.0
North Dakota.....	2.6	<sup>2</sup> 20.7
Michigan.....	2.4	27.2
Kansas.....	2.1	17.9
Texas.....	1.9	17.9
Minnesota.....	1.8	15.1
Illinois.....	1.6	17.9
Indiana.....	.8	11.8
New Mexico.....	.4	10.2
North Carolina.....	.1	4.6
South Carolina.....	.1	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Data for entire State or selected counties in State. Excludes Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which did not provide this type of service from assistance funds; Nebraska, for which data were not available; and Wyoming, for which data were incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of total excluding routine monthly allowances of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs.

erably from State to State, but it is not reasonable to assume that differences in need account for the wide variations that exist either in the proportion of cases receiving services or in the cost of the services provided. In at least four States—New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia—the agencies reported that funds were inadequate to meet medical requirements for all cases or to provide all needed services.

The most costly cases were those receiving medical care only. The number of such cases was small in all States, but they usually consisted of individuals requiring expensive care because of acute or emergency illnesses. The average expenditure for cases receiving only medical care exceeded \$100 in three States. Costs were low only in North Carolina and South Carolina, where the amounts of funds available limited expenditures and the assistance agency probably paid only a part of the cost.

Monthly cost per assistance case (excluding nursing-home care).—The greater need that aged recipi-

ents have for medical care and for the more expensive types of care is also reflected in a comparison among programs of the average monthly expenditure per assistance case (table 1). In old-age assistance, the monthly cost per case for the 20 States combined was \$2.52; cases of aid to the blind cost, on the average, about half as much. In aid to dependent children, the average monthly cost per family was \$1.81; the cost per person included in the families was less than 55 cents. The averages under the children's program, however, are weighted by data for Texas and Pennsylvania, both of which had relatively large caseloads and low expenditures. In the median State the average monthly expenditure was about \$2.28 per family or about 67 cents per person in the family. For old-age assistance the average monthly cost of \$2.75 in the median State was also higher than the average for all States combined.

The average monthly cost per case receiving old-age assistance ranged from \$4.42 in Maine to 52 cents in West Virginia. In North Dakota the cost was \$5.98 when the routine monthly allowance of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs is included. In three States the average exceeded \$4, in four States it was more than \$3, and in another four it was \$1 or less. These costs reflect both the proportion of cases receiving services and the cost per medical care case. The first factor was the more important except when a particular circumstance, such as the omission of an expensive type of service, resulted in a relatively low average expenditure per medical care case.

Of the 10 States that ranked highest in the proportion of old-age assistance cases receiving service, eight<sup>7</sup> also fell in the upper half of the range when the States are arrayed by average monthly cost per assistance case. New Jersey and Connecticut, which made medical care available to relatively large proportions<sup>8</sup> of their aged recipients

<sup>7</sup> Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Texas.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding cases receiving only nursing-home care.

—52 percent and 37 percent, respectively—had relatively low expenditures per medical care case. New Jersey met only a part of the cost of hospitalization from assistance funds, and in Connecticut most hospital care was provided in State-aided hospitals at a rate that was probably lower than could have been obtained from other hospitals in the State. Both States met the cost of care for a relatively large number of recipients living in nursing homes. As a result, expenditures for other types of service may have been lower than they would otherwise have been, since the charge for care in such homes frequently

includes the cost of some medical care and supervision in addition to nursing services.

In Michigan and Wyoming the average cost per assistance case was high in relation to the proportion of recipients served. Less than 40 percent of the old-age assistance cases in these States received medical services, but since costs per medical care case were relatively high, the monthly average amounted to more than \$3 per assistance case.

In the program for aid to dependent children there was an even wider range between the highest and lowest States in the average monthly cost per assistance case. In

North Dakota and New Hampshire the averages were \$6.44 and \$5.67, respectively; in North Carolina, the average was 50 cents. In six States the average cost for families receiving aid to dependent children was from \$1 to almost \$2 higher than it was for old-age assistance cases.<sup>9</sup> In Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Texas, costs were substantially lower for aid to dependent children. With a few exceptions the rank of the States in the proportion of cases receiving services was closely related to expenditures per case. Indiana was high in terms of the relative number of cases served and low in costs; in Pennsylvania, also, costs were low in relation to the proportion of cases receiving services.

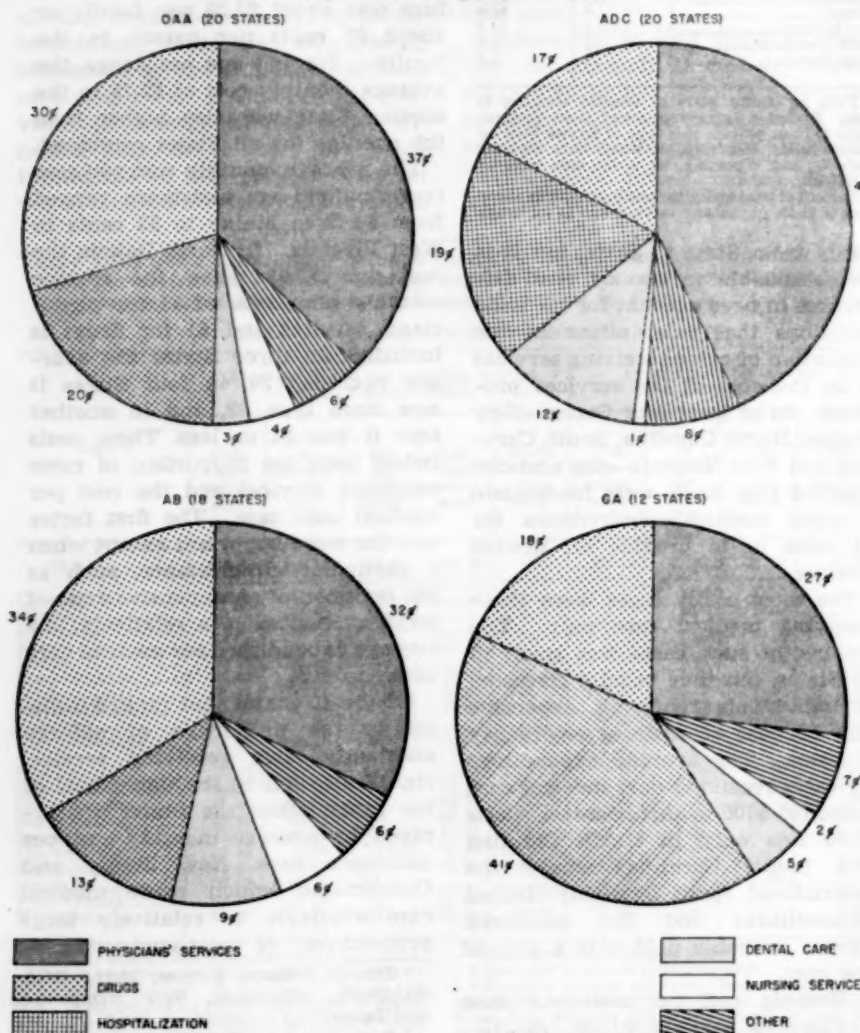
Expenditures per assistance case were lower for aid to the blind than for old-age assistance in all but one of the States for which data are available. Kansas spent at approximately the same rate per case under the two programs.

In general assistance, costs were relatively high and reflect the greater medical requirements of persons in a program assisting chiefly ill or disabled individuals. North Dakota spent on the average almost \$9 per month per case receiving assistance; in Minnesota and Wyoming, average expenditures were \$7.34 and \$5.41, respectively. Even in States in which stringency of funds restricted the scope of the medical assistance program, somewhat more per capita was spent for general assistance than for cases under most other programs.

*Distribution of the medical assistance dollar (excluding nursing-home care).*—The share of the assistance dollar going for each type of medical care reflects both the proportion of cases getting each type of care and the costliness of the service. Under all programs a relatively large number of cases had physicians' visits, and a substantial amount of the medical dollar was paid to physicians (charts 1 and 2). In old-age assistance, 27 percent of the cases had visits to or from the doctor during the 6 months; charges

<sup>9</sup> Connecticut, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Chart 1.—Distribution of the medical assistance dollar, by type of service, during a 6-month period in 1946<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Excludes cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care.

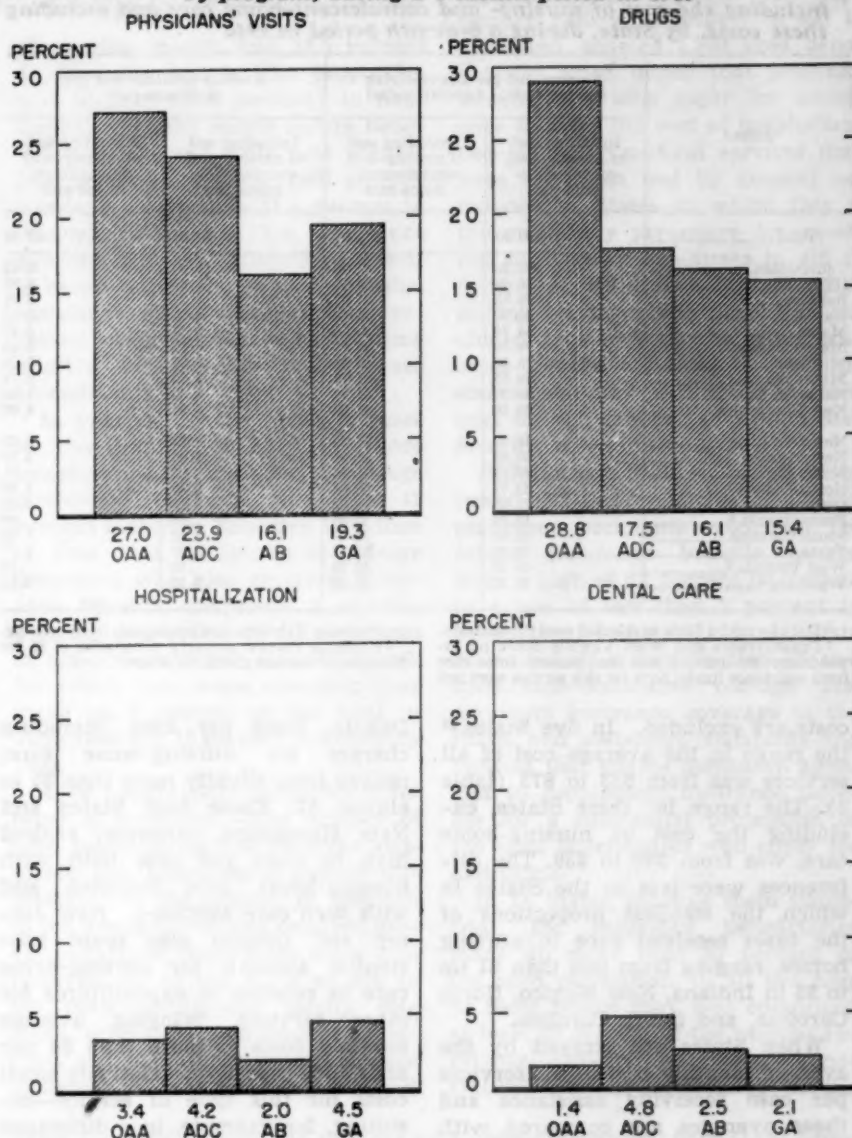
for their visits, plus the cost of surgery (for which separate charges were made), accounted for 37 cents out of every dollar of medical expense. In aid to dependent children, 24 percent of the families had physicians' visits, and the cost of services by physicians represented 43 percent of total expenditures. In both programs the total expenditure for care by physicians was larger than for any other type of service.

Drugs also were supplied to a relatively large number of recipients and represented a substantial share of total medical care costs in old-age assistance and aid to the blind—30 cents and 34 cents, respectively, of each dollar spent.<sup>10</sup> In aid to dependent children and general assistance, medicines accounted for only 17 cents or 18 cents of each dollar.

Because hospital care is costly, expenditures for this service amounted to about 20 cents out of every dollar for cases in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children even though the number of cases hospitalized was small—3.4 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. Relatively more general assistance cases were hospitalized—4.5 percent—and 41 percent of the total expenditures for medical care under the program went for this purpose. In aid to the blind, only 13 cents out of every dollar was chargeable to hospital care for the 2 percent of cases hospitalized during the 6 months.

**Medical assistance (including nursing-home care).**—Relatively few assistance cases received care in nursing or convalescent homes in most States.<sup>11</sup> Since most individuals in such institutions or homes also received some other type of medical services, the proportion of assistance cases receiving one or more types of care during the 6-month period is changed very little by the inclusion

Chart 2.—Percent of assistance cases receiving specified medical services, by program, during a 6-month period in 1946



of cases receiving only nursing-home care. When measured in terms of costs, however, amounts chargeable to this service increase substantially the average costs for a number of States.

The percent of old-age assistance cases receiving nursing-home care is contrasted in table 2 with the percent of medical care expenditures going for such care. Expenditures for nursing-home care represented 80 percent of total costs in Connecticut and from 53 to 45 percent of the total in Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, and Oregon. For all States, total costs chargeable to nursing-home care were high in relation to the number of recipients who received this type of care. The average cost per medical care case is, of course, higher for all States when nursing-home care is included, but the difference is considerable only in States that made substantial expenditures for this service. In Connecticut the cost per medical care case, including nursing-home care, was \$161 as compared with about \$37 when such

<sup>10</sup> The term "drugs" is used interchangeably with "medicines." Neither term includes medicine chest supplies, for which a small separate amount was regularly budgeted.

<sup>11</sup> Such care was provided largely in nursing rather than convalescent homes, and the term "nursing home" is used to cover both nursing and convalescent homes.

**Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Average monthly expenditures per assistance case for medical services and average expenditures per case receiving services, including the cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care and excluding these costs, by State, during a 6-month period in 1946**

State <sup>1</sup>	Average cost per case receiving services during 6-month period		Average monthly cost per assistance case	
	Including cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care	Excluding cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care	Including cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care	Excluding cost of nursing- and convalescent-home care
Total.....	\$50.50	\$36.03	\$3.63	\$2.52
Connecticut.....	161.20	36.93	12.08	2.42
Illinois.....	44.38	36.95	3.47	2.85
Indiana.....	38.75	34.32	3.29	2.91
Kansas.....	40.32	33.42	4.10	3.36
Maine.....	44.24	30.75	6.53	4.42
Massachusetts.....	79.30	39.02	6.72	3.18
Michigan.....	73.78	56.11	5.05	3.68
Minnesota.....	48.65	41.74	3.22	2.74
Nebraska <sup>2</sup> .....	34.29	54.29	1.60	1.60
New Hampshire.....	79.26	41.98	7.99	4.03
New Jersey.....	48.23	25.05	4.30	2.19
New Mexico.....	36.84	33.27	1.33	1.19
North Carolina.....	39.11	37.56	.96	.91
North Dakota <sup>3</sup> .....	82.72	69.93	5.40	4.28
Oregon.....	73.49	42.92	4.08	2.24
Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup> .....	12.44	12.44	.68	.68
South Carolina.....	38.90	38.43	1.02	1.00
Texas.....	38.85	33.12	3.37	2.77
West Virginia <sup>3</sup> .....	49.24	49.24	.52	.52
Wyoming <sup>3</sup> .....	57.73	53.55	3.36	3.08

<sup>1</sup> Data for entire State or selected counties in State.  
<sup>2</sup> Pennsylvania and West Virginia made no expenditures for nursing- and convalescent-home care from assistance funds; data for this service were not

available for Nebraska and incomplete for Wyoming.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes routine monthly allowances of \$1 for physicians' services and \$1 for drugs.

costs are excluded. In five States <sup>12</sup> the range in the average cost of all services was from \$83 to \$73 (table 3). The range for these States, excluding the cost of nursing-home care, was from \$70 to \$39. The differences were less in the States in which the smallest proportions of the cases received care in nursing homes, ranging from less than \$1 up to \$5 in Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

When States are arrayed by the average monthly cost of all services per case receiving assistance and those averages are compared with the average cost of services excluding nursing-home care, the amounts and ranking for a few States change significantly.

In Connecticut, which ranked highest in the average monthly cost, including nursing-home care, per case receiving assistance, the average was \$12.08 and in New Hampshire it was \$7.99, as compared with \$2.42 and \$4.03, respectively, when these costs are excluded. In Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, and North

<sup>12</sup> Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

Dakota, costs per case, including charges for nursing-home care, ranged from slightly more than \$5 to almost \$7. These four States and New Hampshire, however, ranked high in costs per case both with nursing-home care included and with such care excluded. New Jersey and Oregon also spent substantial amounts for nursing-home care in relation to expenditures for other services, bringing average monthly costs to more than \$4 per assistance case. Even relatively small costs for this type of service—resulting, for example, in a difference of only 50-75 cents between the two averages—would represent a substantial total charge to assistance funds during a year. In New Mexico, North Carolina, and South Carolina, expenditures for nursing-home care had little effect on cost figures.

### Effect of Low Assistance Payments

When amounts are included in a recipient's payment to enable him to procure medical care there is the possibility that he may use the money to meet some other need. When a recipient's income is seri-

ously inadequate, it is probable that medical needs, even though budgeted as requirements, often go unmet because of the more urgent need for food, housing, and clothing. For the most part, agencies were probably fairly realistic in their budgeting and did not include amounts for medical care if it was obvious that medical services could not be obtained. In some States making very low payments in 1946, however, relatively small amounts for medical services were sometimes included as a requirement in determining need. To some extent, undoubtedly, such amounts overstate the actual amounts spent for this purpose. Included among the States with very low assistance payments in 1946 were North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. In North Carolina and South Carolina the amounts budgeted for medical care were small, but it seems likely that many cases needed all available money to meet other items of expense. In both States, some medical bills were paid from general assistance funds.

In Texas, low maximums for aid to dependent children, coupled with substantial percentage reductions in payments because of lack of funds, resulted in small assistance payments to families. Maximums on individual payments in old-age assistance and aid to the blind in Texas were more nearly adequate, and cuts affecting payments were less drastic. As a result, medical needs were more frequently considered for recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind than for cases of aid to dependent children, and aged and blind recipients were more likely to have spent money for this purpose.

The costs reported may have exceeded actual expenditures in a few other States. In Maine (old-age assistance and aid to the blind), Michigan, and New Mexico, for example, maximums on payments—and, in New Mexico, cuts in payments as well—meant that the full needs of some recipients were not met. These States, however, relied on general assistance or other funds to pay part of the medical bill. Nevertheless, some recipients in these States

(Continued on page 20)

# Notes and Brief Reports

## Concurrent Receipt of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Public Assistance

The expanding program of old-age and survivors insurance has not yet reduced the old-age assistance rolls to the extent that was generally expected when the Social Security Act became law. One reason that the caseloads have continued high is the presence of a considerable number of aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance. These persons have applied for old-age assistance and been found eligible because their insurance benefits and other income do not meet their necessary expenses. In setting benefit rates, Congress recognized that some beneficiaries with unusually small benefits or unusually great need, or both, would require assistance. The proportion of aged beneficiaries receiving old-age assistance has been higher in many States than was anticipated and has tended to increase.

**Aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and old-age assistance payments.**—Assistance agencies obtain information on the sources and amounts of an individual's income as part of the process of establishing his original and continuing eligibility. Since June 1948, when State reports were first obtained on the concurrent receipt of old-age assistance and old-age and survivors insurance,<sup>1</sup> the number of persons receiving both types of payment has been increasing steadily. From 146,000 in June 1948, the number rose to 406,000 in February 1952 (table 1). Because the total number of aged insurance beneficiaries more than doubled between these two dates, the increase in the proportion getting old-age assistance was not large and, in fact, only a little more than kept pace with the expansion in the number of aged beneficiaries.

Ten percent of all aged beneficiaries received old-age assistance in

the earlier month, and 12.0 percent in the later month. The proportion was highest (12.6 percent) in September 1950, the month before beneficiaries received their first liberalized benefits under the 1950 amendments; it dropped to 11.9 percent in August 1951, after the assistance agencies had discontinued payments to beneficiaries who no longer needed assistance either because they received larger benefits or had become eligible for benefits under these amendments.

In contrast to the large increase in the number of aged insurance beneficiaries, the number of old-age assistance recipients was only 12 percent higher in February 1952 than in June 1948. Recipients of old-age assistance who also received insurance benefits comprised a steadily growing proportion of all recipients of old-age assistance in each month for which data were reported; they made up 6 percent of the total in June 1948 and 15 percent in February 1952.

**Aged beneficiaries receiving other types of assistance.**—The number of aged beneficiaries who received supplementary assistance is slightly understated in the reports. In addition to the beneficiaries who received old-age assistance, there were some who received aid to the blind or aid to the permanently and totally disabled; others received general assistance, and still others doubtless were included in families receiving aid

to dependent children. Comparable reports, available only for September 1950 with respect to aid to the blind, showed 1,300 aged beneficiaries aided under that program. Beneficiaries who apply for assistance to meet the cost of hospitalization or other medical services may have such cost met by general assistance in States in which this is the customary procedure for meeting such costs. Sometimes in aid to dependent children a grandmother getting an insurance benefit is included in a case as the adult who cares for the children. In such instances she may be omitted in a report on the number of aged beneficiaries receiving assistance.

**Difference in State ratios.**—In February 1952 the proportion of old-age assistance recipients who also received insurance benefits ranged from a high of 32 percent in Nevada to a low of less than 2 percent in Mississippi (table 2). High State ratios reflect a combination of two conditions—extensive old-age and survivors insurance coverage in the State, and assistance standards and policies that enable assistance agencies to supplement insurance benefits for a substantial proportion of the aged beneficiaries who apply for assistance.

In 14 States, most of them industrial, the insurance beneficiaries made up more than 30 percent of the aged population. In all but four of these States they also comprised at least 20 percent of the persons receiving old-age assistance. Agricultural States, particularly in the

Table 1.—Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948-52

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA			Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC		
	Number	Percent of—		Number	Percent of—	
		Aged OASI beneficiaries	OAA recipients		OASI beneficiary families with children	ADC families
June 1948.....	146,000	10.0	6.1	21,600	6.7	4.8
September 1950.....	276,200	12.6	9.8	32,300	12.3	4.9
August 1951.....	376,500	11.9	13.8	30,700	11.8	5.0
February 1952.....	406,000	12.0	15.3	30,000	11.6	5.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on beneficiary data for June 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Based on beneficiary data for June 1951.

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin*, October 1949.

South, usually had small proportions of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries on the assistance rolls, not only because they have relatively small proportions of insurance beneficiaries in their total aged population but also because their eligibility conditions make it more difficult for persons with insurance benefits to get assistance.

**Children receiving both old-age and survivors insurance benefits and assistance payments.**—The number of families receiving one or more

**Table 2.—Percent of OAA recipients with OASI benefits and percent of OAA payments received by OASI beneficiaries, February 1952**

States ranked by number of aged OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population	Persons receiving OASI and OAA as percent of—		Percent of OAA payments received by OASI beneficiaries
	Aged OASI beneficiaries	OAA recipients	
Total, 51 States....	12.0	15.3	12.5
Rhode Island.....	8.1	25.0	16.6
Connecticut.....	8.2	30.0	20.1
Massachusetts.....	17.2	29.3	17.8
New Jersey.....	3.0	19.8	12.9
New Hampshire.....	7.0	20.0	11.7
Hawaii.....	4.1	12.2	8.7
Maine.....	11.1	24.3	18.4
Pennsylvania.....	3.6	14.4	8.5
Oregon.....	11.8	23.7	15.9
New York.....	5.6	20.7	13.6
Washington.....	24.4	25.3	15.1
Alaska.....	27.4	24.5	21.2
California.....	27.0	29.0	22.7
Delaware.....	1.9	9.6	6.0
Florida.....	14.0	16.1	11.9
Michigan.....	13.4	21.0	16.3
Ohio.....	8.8	16.2	11.2
West Virginia.....	2.7	4.2	2.0
Illinois.....	8.4	16.2	11.1
Nevada.....	20.7	31.8	29.6
Maryland.....	2.8	11.3	7.1
Indiana.....	7.0	15.8	11.6
Vermont.....	12.8	19.0	14.3
Wisconsin.....	11.4	18.1	13.2
Arizona.....	20.6	17.8	15.1
Utah.....	12.0	13.3	9.8
Colorado.....	26.6	15.1	10.1
Wyoming.....	19.7	19.4	14.7
Idaho.....	16.5	17.3	12.3
Montana.....	16.5	16.5	11.2
Missouri.....	23.1	15.4	12.3
Minnesota.....	13.5	14.3	9.8
District of Columbia.....	3.9	17.2	11.6
Virginia.....	2.2	5.2	4.6
Alabama.....	8.0	4.1	3.3
Kentucky.....	10.3	7.1	3.9
Louisiana.....	49.2	14.2	11.1
North Carolina.....	6.6	5.6	4.3
Iowa.....	14.9	14.7	9.1
Tennessee.....	8.3	5.8	4.0
Kansas.....	14.3	12.9	9.2
Georgia.....	15.9	6.5	4.5
Texas.....	21.1	8.6	6.4
South Carolina.....	8.5	4.0	2.9
New Mexico.....	12.7	6.5	4.1
Oklahoma.....	31.0	10.2	7.5
Arkansas.....	9.4	3.9	2.6
Nebraska.....	13.4	12.4	9.9
South Dakota.....	16.0	9.0	7.2
Mississippi.....	6.1	1.9	1.2
North Dakota.....	14.9	8.3	6.0

benefits under old-age and survivors insurance and payments under the aid to dependent children program increased between June 1948 and September 1950 and then declined. The reduction after the effective date for the 1950 amendments was relatively greater for families with children than for aged persons, and it persisted longer. The number of families (30,000) reported as receiving both insurance benefits and aid to dependent children was actually smaller in February 1952 than in either September 1950 or August 1951. Moreover, the proportion of all beneficiary families with children that also receive aid to dependent children was slightly smaller in February 1952 than in any of the other months for which reports are available. Increases in benefits provided by the 1950 amendments were larger for survivor families with children than for aged beneficiaries, and the number of cases closed because of the increases was relatively larger in aid to dependent children than in old-age assistance.

In aid to dependent children, as in old-age assistance, cases receiving both types of payment have represented a slightly increasing proportion of all cases—rising to 5.2 percent in February 1952 from 4.8 percent in June 1948.

If insurance coverage were universal, most of the recipients of old-age assistance might be beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance. A large segment of the caseload in aid to dependent children cannot include old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries because the adults who would normally be the family wage earners are neither retired nor dead. The proportion of all aid to dependent children families with both insurance benefits and assistance payments will always tend to be smaller than the proportion of the old-age assistance recipients with both benefits and assistance payments.

The causes that underlie State variations in the proportion of old-age assistance recipients getting old-age and survivors insurance benefits (extent of insurance coverage and differences in assistance policy)

operate also in aid to dependent children (table 3). Their effect is partly concealed, however, by variations among the States in the proportions of assistance families with living fathers absent from the home or incapacitated but not old enough to retire.

**Cost of supplementary assistance to insurance beneficiaries.**—Assist-

**Table 3.—Percent of ADC families with OASI benefits and percent of ADC payments received by beneficiary families with children, February 1952**

States ranked by number of child OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population under age 18	Number receiving both types of payments as percent of—		Percent of ADC payments received by OASI beneficiary families
	OASI child beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>	ADC families	
Total, 50 States....	9.7	5.2	4.2
West Virginia.....	7.3	2.5	1.3
New Hampshire.....	11.3	11.0	6.8
Maine.....	21.3	12.8	11.0
Pennsylvania.....	5.3	3.5	2.4
Ohio.....	8.5	10.8	9.9
Massachusetts.....	14.2	11.7	7.2
Florida.....	17.3	6.2	6.4
Kentucky.....	16.8	5.6	4.2
Rhode Island.....	11.0	5.6	3.8
Oregon.....	9.7	9.1	6.7
Indiana.....	10.8	10.9	10.9
Arizona.....	11.2	5.6	4.5
Alabama.....	8.5	3.6	2.8
Michigan.....	13.9	8.4	6.8
Virginia.....	5.4	4.1	3.2
New Jersey.....	5.7	9.6	7.2
Illinois.....	7.3	4.8	3.2
District of Columbia.....	9.1	3.8	3.3
California.....	10.8	4.5	3.5
Connecticut.....	12.3	10.4	5.7
Vermont.....	16.0	12.7	12.9
South Carolina.....	6.5	4.1	4.7
Delaware.....	5.3	4.0	3.5
Georgia.....	13.8	5.3	4.9
Maryland.....	4.7	3.5	2.8
Washington.....	10.2	7.3	5.4
Hawaii.....	8.6	2.8	1.8
North Carolina.....	9.9	5.0	4.0
Tennessee.....	12.8	4.3	4.6
New York.....	7.8	3.4	2.5
Colorado.....	6.3	2.6	2.0
Utah.....	9.3	5.5	3.9
Alaska.....	23.1	7.7	8.9
Texas.....	5.7	4.9	4.5
Missouri.....	15.0	4.6	4.6
Oklahoma.....	14.7	3.5	2.8
New Mexico.....	13.2	3.3	2.6
Wisconsin.....	12.4	10.0	6.7
Louisiana.....	9.4	2.5	1.9
Idaho.....	12.2	6.8	4.5
Montana.....	10.7	5.1	3.5
Kansas.....	8.1	5.1	4.1
Arkansas.....	5.1	1.1	.7
Minnesota.....	14.2	8.5	6.6
Wyoming.....	8.8	6.3	5.0
Iowa.....	15.0	10.2	7.3
Mississippi.....	6.7	2.3	2.4
Nebraska.....	8.8	5.8	4.9
South Dakota.....	17.3	4.8	4.9
North Dakota.....	14.5	5.7	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Data given in terms of children because OASI data on beneficiary families are not available by State. Percents shown for total and for some States overstated because ADC children not getting OASI benefits were included in report if benefits were received by the family.

ance payments to insurance beneficiaries are, of course, smaller on the average than payments to other recipients. For this reason, supplementary assistance payments to insurance beneficiaries made up a smaller percent of all assistance payments than the recipients with both types of payments made of all assistance recipients. In February 1952 the cost to assistance agencies of payments to aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance amounted to approximately \$15 million—about 12.5 percent of the total money payments of old-age assistance. Payments under aid to dependent children to cases including one or more insurance beneficiaries amounted to \$2 million or 4.2 percent of the total amount paid to families under this program.

Although supplementation of old-age and survivors insurance benefits accounts for part of the cost of assistance, the net effect of the insurance program, of course, has been a reduction in this cost. Beneficiary-recipients are persons who would have been getting assistance even if the insurance program had not been in operation; the cost of their assistance is, moreover, less than it would have been if they had not received benefits under old-age and survivors insurance. Furthermore, without the insurance program, a considerable proportion of the other persons now receiving insurance benefits would also be on the assistance rolls.

## Employers, Workers, and Wages, Third Quarter 1951

During July-September 1951 an estimated 47 million workers—not including the newly covered self-employed—received taxable wages in employment covered under the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. The number was approximately the same as that in April-June 1951 but was 15.5 percent higher than that in July-September 1950. The increase from the previous year resulted partly from the extension of coverage under the 1950 amendments, ef-

## Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number of employers<sup>1</sup> and workers and estimated amount of wages in covered employment, by specified period, 1940-51

[Corrected to June 1, 1952]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Workers with taxable wages during period <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)	Taxable wages <sup>4</sup>		All workers in covered employment during period <sup>5</sup> (in thousands)	Total payrolls in covered employment <sup>6</sup>	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940.....	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941.....	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942.....	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943.....	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944.....	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945.....	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946.....	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
1947.....	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948.....	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,255	2,086
1949 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,316	47,000	81,808	1,741	47,000	99,989	2,127
1950 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,340	48,400	87,524	1,808	48,400	109,791	2,268
1943							
January-March.....	1,971	36,537	15,462	423	36,537	15,760	431
April-June.....	2,008	37,483	16,561	442	37,557	17,400	463
July-September.....	1,998	37,682	15,838	420	38,057	17,408	460
October-December.....	2,001	36,016	14,562	404	37,593	18,905	505
1944							
January-March.....	2,010	36,326	17,362	478	36,326	17,096	487
April-June.....	2,048	36,893	17,284	468	36,992	18,185	492
July-September.....	2,038	37,301	16,243	435	37,752	18,359	486
October-December.....	2,039	35,629	13,537	380	37,789	19,109	506
1945							
January-March.....	2,076	35,855	17,874	499	35,855	18,262	509
April-June.....	2,149	35,854	17,541	489	35,949	18,558	516
July-September.....	2,176	35,684	14,982	420	36,285	17,261	476
October-December.....	2,199	33,698	12,548	373	35,973	17,478	486
1946							
January-March.....	2,287	36,038	16,840	467	36,038	17,397	483
April-June.....	2,416	38,055	17,845	469	38,153	19,079	500
July-September.....	2,478	39,670	17,709	446	40,228	20,222	503
October-December.....	2,513	37,945	16,694	440	39,930	22,563	565
1947							
January-March.....	2,509	38,765	20,805	537	38,765	21,497	555
April-June.....	2,587	39,801	20,655	519	40,175	22,245	554
July-September.....	2,617	40,255	19,555	486	41,155	23,035	560
October-December.....	2,609	37,448	17,357	463	40,748	25,672	630
1948							
January-March.....	2,588	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June.....	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,668	609
July-September.....	2,690	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October-December.....	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	41,540	27,964	673
1949							
January-March <sup>4</sup> .....	2,639	38,200	23,376	612	38,200	24,254	635
April-June <sup>4</sup> .....	2,693	38,970	22,571	579	39,230	24,570	626
July-September <sup>4</sup> .....	2,697	38,805	20,160	520	39,820	24,971	627
October-December <sup>4</sup> .....	2,692	35,400	15,701	444	39,100	26,194	669
1950							
January-March <sup>4</sup> .....	2,671	37,400	23,490	628	37,400	24,316	650
April-June <sup>4</sup> .....	2,766	39,500	24,052	609	39,800	26,210	659
July-September <sup>4</sup> .....	2,768	40,700	22,382	550	41,900	28,165	672
October-December <sup>4</sup> .....	2,740	37,300	17,600	472	41,600	31,100	748
1951 <sup>4</sup>							
January-March <sup>4</sup> .....	3,520	46,000	30,200	657	46,000	31,100	676
April-June <sup>4</sup> .....	3,600	47,000	30,600	651	47,300	32,200	681
July-September <sup>4</sup> .....	3,540	47,000	27,500	585	45,000	33,000	688

<sup>1</sup> Number corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly and annual data for 1937-39 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 31; quarterly data for 1940 in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; and quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> A description of these series and quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for new coverage under the 1950 amendments, except for newly covered self-employed persons and their earnings.

fective January 1, 1951, and partly from the greater economic activity during the period.

The total number of workers in covered employment, excluding the self-employed, is estimated at 48 million, an increase of 1.5 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively, from the totals in the second quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1950.

An estimated 5 million self-employed persons had taxable earnings under the program in July-September 1951.

The usual seasonal decline is reflected in the estimate of total and average taxable wages. Total taxable wages amounted to \$27.5 billion, and the average amount per worker was \$585. Both figures were 10.1 percent less than those in the preceding quarter but were 22.9 percent and 6.4 percent higher than the amounts in the corresponding quarter of 1950. Wages in covered employment totaled an estimated \$33.0 billion, or an average of \$688 per worker. These amounts represent increases of 2.5 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively, from April-June 1951, and 17.2 percent and 2.4 percent from July-September 1950.

The estimated number of employers reporting payment of taxable wages was a little more than 3.5 million, which was 1.7 percent less than the total in the preceding quarter but 28 percent higher than that in July-September 1950.

## Applicants for Account Numbers, 1951

The 4.9 million employee accounts established in 1951 brought the cumulative number by the end of the year to 102.4 million (table 1). The 1951 total exceeded that in 1950 by more than 2 million; it was also larger than the totals in any other year since 1943 (table 2). It is probable that the sizable increase in 1951 was entirely the result of the receipt of applications from persons newly covered by the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.

The amendments brought under the old-age and survivors insurance system on January 1, 1951, approximately 10 million persons in em-

ployments previously excluded from coverage. For the most part they were the nonfarm self-employed, workers regularly employed in domestic service and agriculture, certain Federal employees, and employees of some nonprofit organizations and State and local governments. Most of these individuals, however, apparently had obtained social security account numbers before the adoption of the amendments—usually because they had worked in covered employment at one time or another since the beginning of 1937, when the program began operating. Comparison of account-number data for 1951 with those for previous years indicates that in this year a little more than 2 million new accounts were established for persons with jobs covered for the first time by old-age and survivors insurance.

Not all workers in newly covered employments who did not have account numbers applied for them in 1951. Between 150,000 and 200,000 new account numbers were issued toward the end of 1950, right after Congress had adopted the amendments in August of that year. A large number of self-employed persons, moreover, postponed their applications until after 1951 because they were not required to report their net income for social security purposes until they filed their income-tax returns in March 1952. Those affected by the voluntary coverage provisions of the amendments probably will wait until the decision is made to bring them into coverage

before they apply for account numbers. Most of the accounts established in 1951 for the newly covered groups apparently resulted from applications received from persons in domestic service, in agricultural labor, in Federal, State, and local government employment, and in work for nonprofit organizations with large numbers of employees.

More accounts were established in 1951 than in 1950 for both men and women, but the increase was somewhat more marked for men. The 24 million accounts issued to men represented a rise of 72 percent from 1950, compared with a corresponding increase of 69 percent for women. Although the rise was sharper for men for the year as a whole, this situation did not prevail for every quarter of 1951. The relative increase in the number of accounts established in January-March 1951 over the corresponding quarter a year earlier was substantially larger for women applicants. In this quarter of 1951, which showed the first really substantial impact of registrations resulting from the 1950 amendments, a relatively large number of applications were received from persons employed in domestic service and nonprofit organizations, where women form a majority of all workers. In each of the remaining 3 quarters of 1951, on the other hand, the relative gains registered by men over the corresponding quarters of 1950 exceeded those for women applicants. During the spring and summer quarters particularly, it is probable that a large number of the

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and the cumulative number as of the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1940-51  
(In thousands)

Period	Total		Male		Female	
	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period
1940.....	5,227	54,225	3,080	37,342	2,147	16,883
1941.....	6,678	60,903	3,702	41,044	2,976	19,827
1942.....	7,638	68,541	3,548	44,592	4,090	23,940
1943.....	7,426	75,967	2,904	47,496	4,522	28,471
1944.....	4,537	80,504	1,828	49,324	2,709	31,190
1945.....	3,321	83,825	1,504	50,828	1,817	32,987
1946.....	3,022	86,847	1,432	52,260	1,590	34,577
1947.....	2,728	89,575	1,299	53,559	1,429	36,006
1948.....	2,720	92,295	1,305	54,864	1,415	37,421
1949.....	2,340	94,635	1,113	55,977	1,226	38,647
1950.....	2,891	97,526	1,405	57,382	1,485	40,132
1951.....	4,927	102,453	2,420	59,802	2,507	42,330

Table 2.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by race, age group, and sex, by year, 1940-51

Year	Total			Negro			Under age 20			Aged 20 and over <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	5,226,688	3,080,032	2,146,656	630,337	413,984	216,353	2,137,542	1,264,209	873,243	3,080,146	1,815,733	1,273,413
1941	6,677,584	3,701,467	2,976,117	786,668	508,979	277,689	3,174,241	1,885,858	1,288,383	3,603,343	1,815,609	1,687,734
1942	7,637,416	4,547,376	3,090,040	905,238	585,145	320,093	3,730,663	2,013,325	1,717,338	3,916,753	1,934,051	2,382,702
1943	7,415,294	4,301,273	3,114,021	1,058,178	655,341	402,837	3,649,172	1,835,939	1,813,233	3,766,122	1,965,334	2,700,788
1944	4,528,578	2,826,179	1,702,399	738,739	453,197	285,542	2,444,995	1,213,002	1,231,993	2,083,583	1,113,177	1,470,406
1945	3,321,384	1,805,839	1,515,545	504,321	295,313	209,008	1,851,854	922,562	929,292	1,469,530	883,277	886,253
1946	3,022,057	1,431,760	1,590,297	388,489	185,709	202,780	1,600,260	746,796	853,464	1,421,797	684,964	736,833
1947	2,727,810	1,299,092	1,428,718	314,788	154,975	159,813	1,620,237	801,092	819,145	1,107,573	498,000	609,573
1948	2,719,642	1,304,625	1,415,017	309,700	150,628	159,072	1,770,613	912,189	858,424	949,029	392,436	556,593
1949	2,339,502	1,113,006	1,226,496	259,620	125,342	134,278	1,518,152	773,289	744,863	821,350	339,717	481,633
1950	2,890,570	1,405,349	1,485,221	319,272	157,739	161,533	1,885,658	1,001,757	883,901	1,004,912	403,592	601,320
1951	4,927,120	2,420,488	2,506,632	708,533	382,037	326,496	2,537,114	1,373,921	1,163,193	2,390,006	1,046,567	1,343,439

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small number of applicants whose ages were not reported.

Table 3.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1951 and 1950

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	1951	1950	Percentage change	1951	1950	Percentage change	1951	1950	Percentage change
Total <sup>1</sup>	4,923,429	2,890,211	+70.3	2,418,052	1,405,063	+72.1	2,505,377	1,485,148	+68.7
Under 20	2,537,114	1,885,658	+34.5	1,373,921	1,001,757	+37.2	1,163,193	883,901	+31.6
20-29	2,001,182	923,607	+116.7	846,462	358,674	+136.0	1,154,720	564,933	+104.4
30-39	617,180	359,638	+71.6	295,522	172,961	+70.7	321,658	186,677	+72.4
40-49	454,539	218,664	+107.9	181,703	66,432	+173.5	272,836	152,232	+79.2
50-59	503,726	208,022	+142.2	189,116	65,118	+190.4	314,610	142,904	+120.2
60 and over	425,767	137,283	+210.1	180,321	54,163	+232.9	245,446	83,120	+195.3
60 and over	385,133	80,946	+375.8	197,069	44,632	+342.9	187,464	36,314	+416.2
65-69	175,248	42,356	+313.8	84,289	20,834	+304.6	90,959	21,522	+322.6
70-74	121,180	23,237	+421.5	62,366	13,367	+366.6	58,814	9,570	+495.9
75 and over	89,705	15,353	+477.8	51,014	10,431	+389.1	37,691	4,222	+785.8

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 3,691 applicants in 1951 (2,436 men and 1,255 women) and 359 applicants in 1950 (286 men and 73 women) whose ages were not reported.

accounts established were for men regularly employed in agriculture who met the coverage requirements<sup>1</sup> of the act for the first time during this period.

Because many newly covered applicants were in the older age groups when the 1950 amendments were enacted, the median age of account-number applicants rose to 20 years in 1951, as compared with a median age of 18 in 1950 when most of the applicants consisted of young persons normally entering the labor market. The absolute number of accounts established in 1951 increased for all age groups, but the rise was relatively marked for those past age

20. Although the number of account numbers issued to persons under age 20 was 35 percent larger in 1951 than in 1950, this age group formed only 51 percent of all applicants in that year, compared with 65 percent in 1950 (tables 3 and 5). The total of 2.4 million applications received from persons over age 20, on the other hand, was more than double the number in the preceding year.

By far the largest relative increase in the number of accounts established occurred for the group aged 60 and over. The 385,000 applications received from persons in this age group represented almost a four-fold increase over the number in 1950; they formed 7.8 percent of all applications, the highest proportion on record. Contributing materially to the increase were elderly

Table 4.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1951

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro
Total	4,927,120	4,218,587	708,533	2,420,488	2,138,451	282,037	2,506,632	2,080,136	426,496
Under 15	232,900	205,253	27,647	162,668	141,117	21,551	70,232	64,136	6,096
15-19	2,304,214	2,043,026	261,188	1,211,253	1,065,110	146,143	1,092,961	977,916	115,045
20-29	1,071,689	861,013	210,676	477,025	414,355	62,670	594,664	446,658	148,006
30-39	929,493	784,455	145,038	369,437	333,362	36,075	560,056	431,093	128,963
40-49	175,248	154,299	20,949	84,289	78,177	6,112	90,959	76,122	14,837
50-59	121,180	106,853	14,327	62,366	57,248	5,118	58,814	49,605	9,209
60 and over	88,705	80,903	7,802	51,014	47,113	3,901	37,691	33,790	3,901
Unknown	3,691	2,785	906	2,436	1,999	467	1,255	816	439

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

**Table 5.—Percentage distribution of applicants for account numbers, by age, 1951 and 1950**

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20	51.5	65.2	56.8	71.3	46.4	59.5
20-29	40.6	32.0	35.0	25.5	46.1	38.0
30-39	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.6
40-49	9.2	7.6	7.5	4.7	10.9	10.3
50-59	10.2	7.2	7.8	4.6	12.6	9.6
60 and over	8.6	4.7	7.5	3.9	9.8	5.6
60-64	7.8	2.8	8.2	3.2	7.5	2.4
65-69	3.6	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.6	1.4
70 and over	2.5	.8	2.6	1.0	2.3	.7
	1.8	.5	2.1	.7	1.5	.3

women, who accounted for 49 percent of all applicants in this age group in 1951 as against 41 percent during the period 1947-50.

The extension of coverage to domestic employment under the 1950 amendments resulted in an unusually large increase in the number of accounts established for Negroes, particularly Negro women. The number of applications received from Negroes, which did not exceed 161,000 in any of the years 1947-50, rose to 709,000 in 1951 (tables 2 and 4). Negroes represented 14 percent of all applicants, a percentage that was larger than for any other year since 1945. Accounts established for Negro women comprised 60 percent of all accounts issued to Negroes in 1951, compared with 51 percent in the preceding year.

## Recent Publications\*

### Social Security Administration

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Major Changes in Social Security Legislation, 1951 (with Supplementary Information to May 1952)*. Washington: The Division, May 1952. 59 pp. Processed.

\*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers or booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Second supplement to *Social Security Legislation Throughout the World*, published in 1950 as Report 16 of the Division of Research and Statistics. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

STANTON, MARY. *The Citizens' Adoption Committee of Los Angeles: Highlights from Eleven Months of Activity*. Washington: Children's Bureau, 1952. 15 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

### General

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES. REFERENCE DIVISION. *British Colonial Development and Welfare Acts: A Brief Review to March 1951*. (I. D. 892, revised, March 1952.) New York: The Services, 1952. 19 pp.

GREGG, PAULINE. *A Social and Economic History of Britain, 1760-1950*. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1950. 584 pp. 18s.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. *Industrial Productivity: A Social and Economic Analysis*. L. Reed Tripp, editor. (Publication No. 7.) Madison, Wis.: The Association, 1952. 224 pp. \$3.

KNAPP, EUNICE M. "City Worker's Family Budget for October 1951." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 74, May 1952, pp. 520-522. 55 cents.

SAYMEN, FERIT H. "Social Security Trends in the Countries of the Near and Middle East." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Mar. 1952, pp. 89-109. \$2.50 a year.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. *Economic Measures in Favour of the Family*. New York: United Nations, 1952. 175 pp. \$1.25.

A survey of laws and administrative regulations in various countries.

UNITED NATIONS. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PROBLEMS. *Standards and Techniques of Public Administration with Special Reference to Technical Assistance to Under-Developed Countries*. New York: United Nations, 1951. 65 pp. 50 cents.

U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. *Monetary Policy and the Management of the Public Debt: Their Role in Achieving Price Stability and High-Level Employment*. (S. Doc. 123, 82d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 2 vols.

*Retirement and Old Age*

AMULREE, BASIL WILLIAM. *Adding Life to Years*. London: National Council of Social Service, Inc., 1951. 101 pp. \$1.50.

Discusses means of overcoming the three main fears of the aged—loneliness, ill health, and poverty.

BROWER, F. BEATRICE, and FORDE, LOIS E. "Significant Features of New Pension Plans." *Management Record*, New York, Vol. 14, May 1952, pp. 177-181.

An analysis of nine new plans.

CLOSE, KATHRYN. *Getting Ready to Retire*. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 182.) New York: Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1952. 24 pp. 25 cents.

EDWIN SHIELDS HEWITT AND ASSOCIATES. *Company Practices Regarding Older Workers and Retirement*. Libertyville, Ill.: Edwin Shields Hewitt and Associates, 1952. 34 pp.

A study, based on the experience of 657 companies representing all major industrial classifications, describing retirement programs and discussing company policies on retention of older workers, preparation of workers for retirement, and rehiring of retired workers.

JOHNSON, RALPH J., and POND, M. ALLEN. "Health Standards of Housing for the Aging Population." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 7, Apr. 1952, pp. 254-258. \$2.

PARRAN, THOMAS. "The Consequences of Retirement." U.S.A. (National Association of Manufacturers), Chicago, Vol. 1, June 1952, pp. 19-25. 25 cents.

Analyzes the problems of compulsory retirement.

"Pension Problems in a Defense Economy." *Management Record*, New York, Vol. 14, May 1952, pp. 173-176 ff.

A round table conference on pension problems held by the National Industrial Conference Board in January 1952. Includes discussions of compulsory retirement and its alternatives, preparation for retirement, and adjusting the pension plan to new conditions.

(Continued on page 22)

# Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-52

[In thousands; data corrected to July 30, 1952]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits <sup>2</sup>		State laws <sup>10</sup>	Service-men's Readjustment Act <sup>12</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>11</sup>			
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>4</sup>	Monthly				Lump-sum <sup>7</sup>					Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>11</sup>		
						Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>5</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>6</sup>	Social Security Act	Other <sup>8</sup>						
Number of beneficiaries																	
1951																	
May		2,704.5	200.5	164.5	2,373.0	1,264.4	145.9	29.1	1,009.0	30.3	12.0	30.5	24.4	773.5	1.0	19.4	
June		2,748.2	201.1	165.4	2,373.6	1,285.4	146.8	29.9	1,012.3	33.0	11.2	32.3	22.3	821.4	1.2	15.8	
July		2,798.5	202.0	166.2	2,374.9	1,300.4	147.5	30.8	1,013.5	30.1	10.3	29.0	23.9	747.8	1.2	19.5	
August		2,858.1	202.9	167.6	2,378.9	1,318.4	148.1	31.6	1,016.1	36.7	11.3	28.0	30.7	801.0	1.1	24.6	
September		2,896.7	203.3	168.4	2,381.2	1,335.8	148.9	32.3	1,016.2	32.8	9.4	26.8	28.6	757.8	.8	20.7	
October		2,932.9	203.9	169.2	2,385.5	1,357.9	150.6	33.2	1,018.6	37.0	11.9	27.6	32.9	712.8	.5	21.2	
November		2,960.6	204.7	170.2	2,388.7	1,371.6	151.0	33.9	1,019.4	30.5	9.1	26.6	31.5	749.3	.7	30.5	
December		2,993.9	207.1	171.0	2,391.0	1,385.1	149.7	34.6	1,020.3	27.8	7.6	27.2	28.9	797.3	.7	31.6	
1952																	
January		3,030.6	204.0	171.7	2,392.6	1,402.7	149.7	35.4	1,026.7	39.3	10.5	27.6	38.9	1,185.2	.9	48.3	
February		3,056.2	308.1	172.5	2,393.8	1,419.6	150.5	36.2	1,031.3	38.8	9.7	28.7	28.6	1,146.4	.8	48.3	
March		3,076.9	324.4	173.3	2,398.1	1,435.2	151.4	37.2	1,029.6	40.0	11.1	33.1	28.3	1,112.8	.6	41.0	
April		3,094.4	336.2	173.9	2,403.5	1,454.2	152.3	38.2	1,036.4	40.2	13.0	33.1	27.4	992.6	.4	35.6	
May		3,104.8	343.2	174.8	2,412.2	1,469.8	153.2	39.1	1,040.4	37.7	12.8	32.9	23.8	918.3	.3	25.6	
Amount of benefits <sup>14</sup>																	
1949		\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,961	
1951		1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943			344,321		14,537	
1952		1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,118	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342			344,084		6,268	
1953		921,465	97,237	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857		79,643		917	
1954		1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035		62,385	\$4,215	582	
1955		2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669		445,866	126,630	2,359	
1956		5,149,761	290,285	149,188	94,585	1,208,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761		1,004,860	1,743,718	39,917	
1957		4,700,827	299,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401	
1958		4,510,041	306,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	170,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1959		5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596
1960		5,357,432	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	299,672	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1961		5,560,522	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	( <sup>15</sup> )	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1951																	
May		451,242	102,267	21,424	16,224	138,356	39,614	3,749	1,133	42,552	5,385	3,053	3,097	2,252	70,799	156	1,181
June		448,150	103,545	21,462	16,296	136,336	40,164	3,775	1,151	43,179	4,501	2,984	2,880	1,999	68,780	106	992
July		447,534	105,140	21,522	16,411	136,877	40,580	3,796	1,193	43,325	4,121	2,688	2,861	2,023	65,917	114	966
August		461,753	107,018	21,588	16,656	136,230	41,101	3,816	1,217	43,608	5,018	3,030	2,891	2,808	75,131	97	1,544
September		446,740	108,246	21,615	16,622	135,173	41,669	3,842	1,248	43,075	4,468	2,514	2,455	2,563	62,049	68	1,133
October		461,013	109,493	21,660	16,880	137,523	42,332	3,886	1,288	44,940	5,041	3,146	2,862	3,062	67,449	55	1,376
November		464,127	110,473	24,441	16,877	136,560	43,741	5,128	1,372	43,930	4,164	2,428	2,654	3,866	68,607	82	1,774
December		468,247	111,646	24,774	16,955	136,062	43,145	5,123	1,318	45,617	3,810	1,870	2,609	2,701	70,624	59	1,934
1952																	
January		522,902	113,046	25,662	17,124	137,537	43,674	5,296	1,384	45,266	5,431	2,681	2,885	3,387	116,460	84	2,970
February		511,274	114,004	26,683	17,287	136,561	44,168	5,404	1,414	44,573	5,305	2,700	2,792	2,447	105,023	66	2,847
March		512,830	114,703	27,400	17,380	137,533	44,628	5,524	1,461	45,519	5,456	3,132	3,283	2,602	101,564	56	2,589
April		507,566	115,262	27,575	17,533	138,037	45,184	5,571	1,501	45,281	5,431	3,576	3,296	2,432	94,385	45	2,157
May		500,368	115,582	28,102	17,662	138,250	45,647	5,660	1,525	45,708	5,122	3,118	3,160	2,204	86,988	33	1,628

<sup>1</sup> Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act to persons who worked on Canal construction 1904-14 or to their widows. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

<sup>9</sup> First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in

New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

<sup>11</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

<sup>12</sup> Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans and to self-employed veterans. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims for the unemployed and of claims paid during the month for the self-employed.

<sup>13</sup> Estimated.

<sup>14</sup> Payments; amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status), the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

<sup>15</sup> Excludes State temporary disability benefits, calendar-year figure not available.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1949-52

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>	Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
<b>Fiscal year:</b>						
1949-50.....	\$2,106,388	3662,262	\$550,172	\$1,094,406	\$226,306	\$18,835
1950-51.....	3,120,404	684,343	577,509	1,364,590	233,537	24,661
<b>11 months ended:</b>						
May 1950.....	1,884,043	629,776	425,001	1,088,338	224,583	13,402
May 1951.....	2,839,409	660,915	438,331	1,355,266	230,226	18,645
May 1952.....	3,451,559	686,928	677,017	1,424,914	257,921	19,545
<b>1951</b>						
May.....	534,075	37,610	4,814	297,232	15,764	308
June.....	280,995	23,428	139,178	9,323	3,311	6,036
July.....	174,524	29,704	621	158,465	1,681	48
August.....	516,259	29,694	66,022	273,692	14,641	326
September.....	259,448	* 342,357	190,087	8,075	1,004	4,000
October.....	33,105	38,313	11,201	113,755	3,018	1,884
November.....	401,037	34,006	91,342	216,650	14,124	179
December.....	269,507	37,183	84,915	7,551	764	6,318
<b>1952</b>						
January.....	147,890	40,466	12,264	85,065	14,069	35
February.....	448,393	33,188	92,932	161,653	164,781	518
March.....	463,297	34,407	53,634	7,767	25,350	5,749
April.....	252,135	35,724	13,902	140,916	2,915	169
May.....	485,964	31,887	89,798	251,306	13,571	352

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance; from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from em-

ployees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to June 23, 1952.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Represents contributions of \$32.4 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1951-52 of \$310.0 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 12)

doubtless found it necessary to choose between getting medical services and paying for food, rent, or other essentials of daily living.

Probably, for the 20 States com-

bined, any overstatement of medical costs met from public assistance funds was small and was more than offset by the value of services provided by public health agencies and other public and private agencies, hospitals, and clinics without charge

to assistance funds. In some instances, moreover, even though medical needs were not included in determining their payments, recipients undoubtedly used part of the money they received to pay for medical care.

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-52

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations, transfers, and deposits <sup>1</sup>	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>2</sup>	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937- May 1952.....	\$21,719,224	\$1,962,325	\$6,685,017	\$537,526	\$16,013,984	\$215,580	\$259,441	\$16,486,005
Fiscal year:								
1949-50.....	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	1,414,152	70,928	167,861	12,892,612
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	1,677,976	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
11 months ended:								
May 1950.....	1,887,647	135,176	662,492	52,083	1,105,244	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
May 1951.....	2,843,103	161,446	1,341,044	63,939	1,410,909	205,918	230,527	14,492,176
May 1952.....	3,455,315	187,654	1,811,373	78,158	1,691,185	215,580	259,441	16,486,005
1951								
May.....	534,075	-----	156,806	6,642	211,500	205,918	230,527	14,492,176
June.....	289,995	125,946	157,043	6,607	267,067	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
July.....	174,524	-----	150,131	8,761	130,000	197,374	92,026	14,742,199
August.....	516,259	-----	180,301	6,805	220,080	178,578	230,475	15,071,852
September.....	263,182	10,871	142,442	7,121	119,918	214,122	189,503	15,196,341
October.....	<sup>3</sup> 33,105	14,818	146,188	6,676	49,941	226,250	22,493	15,091,401
November.....	<sup>4</sup> 401,048	-----	178,659	7,294	45,200	209,231	200,407	15,306,497
December.....	269,509	131,772	161,700	6,343	129,467	222,654	299,765	15,589,734
1952								
January.....	147,892	4,505	165,212	8,626	198,700	218,897	83,371	15,518,294
February.....	448,395	-----	167,275	6,681	60,000	216,021	300,656	15,792,732
March.....	463,306	10,871	169,703	6,841	224,218	226,067	364,034	16,090,364
April.....	232,130	14,818	171,408	7,094	285,741	219,487	170,339	16,178,810
May.....	455,966	-----	169,355	6,415	225,000	215,580	259,441	16,486,005

<sup>1</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning in the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Beginning November 1951, also includes small

amounts in reimbursement of sales of supplies and services.

<sup>2</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>3</sup> Appropriations suspended from Oct. 10 to Nov. 6 to adjust for estimates on which earlier 1951 appropriations were based.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-52

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>1</sup>	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account <sup>4</sup>			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals <sup>2</sup>	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period <sup>3</sup>
Cumulative, January 1936-May 1952.....	\$8,663,592	\$8,646,146	\$17,446	\$16,436,869	\$1,423,479	\$9,943,192	\$7,917,187	\$913,493	\$144,739	\$491,909	\$746,435
Fiscal year:											
1949-50.....	7,437,896	—724,068	23,633	1,098,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	786,325
1950-51.....	8,079,232	649,933	18,035	1,362,629	147,662	848,270	7,313,592	14,884	16,465	82,034	765,640
11 months ended:											
May 1950.....	7,476,118	—693,041	30,828	1,088,321	81,654	1,755,500	6,697,206	6,564	10,048	138,680	778,912
May 1951.....	8,052,016	608,953	28,799	1,344,688	79,886	780,890	7,294,755	11,263	8,961	49,288	757,261
May 1952.....	8,663,592	581,949	17,446	1,428,541	90,390	915,366	7,917,187	11,908	9,243	44,728	746,435
1951											
May.....	8,052,016	325,000	28,799	393,384	-----	72,125	7,294,755	270	-----	3,089	757,261
June.....	8,079,232	40,981	15,035	17,941	68,275	67,380	7,313,592	3,622	7,504	2,746	765,640
July.....	8,068,215	—35,000	39,018	53,293	17	66,515	7,300,357	29	2	2,215	767,827
August.....	8,367,086	306,000	31,889	375,214	-----	72,760	7,602,841	316	-----	3,598	764,245
September.....	8,322,164	—25,008	11,975	15,094	3,627	62,870	7,559,691	2,457	385	3,614	763,473
October.....	8,297,804	—45,008	32,683	42,234	4,454	68,552	7,536,827	1,130	457	4,022	761,037
November.....	8,509,369	227,000	17,188	280,564	-----	64,972	7,752,420	1,107	-----	4,195	756,949
December.....	8,526,425	—65,020	69,263	13,917	70,611	74,365	7,762,582	3,791	7,240	4,137	763,843
1952											
January.....	8,444,406	—4,000	21,244	32,818	3,194	112,605	7,655,988	15	317	5,758	758,417
February.....	8,544,993	101,000	20,831	208,901	47	103,692	7,791,244	311	5	4,984	753,749
March.....	8,462,756	—90,008	28,602	16,134	3,910	101,591	7,709,697	3,449	388	4,527	753,059
April.....	8,410,710	—41,008	17,564	45,213	4,492	98,286	7,661,115	92	440	4,002	749,595
May.....	8,663,592	253,000	17,446	345,160	39	89,158	7,917,187	211	4	3,375	746,435

<sup>1</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

<sup>3</sup> Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

**Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status<sup>1</sup> at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, May 1951–May 1952, and monthly benefits awarded by type of benefit, May 1952**

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to June 27, 1952]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:</b>														
<b>1951</b>														
May.....	3,968,900	\$141,881.2	2,055,581	\$87,842.9	586,829	\$13,510.5	776,336	\$21,050.9	345,112	\$12,519.9	188,681	\$6,348.3	16,361	\$590.7
June.....	4,033,583	143,708.8	2,090,668	89,000.0	596,098	13,674.0	787,311	21,282.4	350,343	12,083.3	192,357	6,452.8	16,806	616.2
July.....	4,098,870	145,720.2	2,129,909	90,390.7	606,188	13,872.8	794,875	21,425.9	355,678	12,858.5	194,925	5,537.6	17,295	634.8
August.....	4,178,535	148,118.8	2,176,036	92,025.0	618,128	14,108.4	804,807	21,632.4	361,970	13,071.2	197,712	6,625.3	17,882	656.5
September.....	4,232,453	149,914.8	2,204,016	93,072.6	625,736	14,259.9	816,746	21,948.3	367,728	13,270.4	199,835	6,688.2	18,362	673.2
October.....	4,290,791	151,825.5	2,231,141	94,132.8	634,319	14,442.7	830,587	22,329.6	374,460	13,505.0	201,437	6,723.7	18,847	691.6
November.....	4,332,176	153,214.3	2,252,293	94,977.1	640,241	14,573.3	838,801	22,545.4	379,291	13,674.2	202,415	6,741.9	19,135	702.2
December.....	4,378,985	154,791.1	2,278,470	96,008.3	646,890	14,709.5	846,247	22,739.2	384,265	13,849.1	203,782	6,775.8	19,331	709.1
<b>1952</b>														
January.....	4,433,279	156,720.9	2,306,984	97,231.4	654,335	14,878.8	855,931	22,984.6	390,731	14,076.5	205,739	6,831.9	19,559	717.7
February.....	4,475,765	158,172.1	2,328,336	98,103.7	658,921	14,979.6	864,477	23,198.4	397,107	14,299.5	207,167	6,866.3	19,757	724.6
March.....	4,512,138	159,331.8	2,344,684	98,710.1	662,799	15,060.8	873,117	23,422.1	403,210	14,514.8	208,365	6,892.2	19,963	731.8
April.....	4,548,652	160,445.4	2,359,213	99,216.6	665,482	15,111.4	883,331	23,677.7	409,752	14,744.8	210,694	6,955.8	20,180	739.1
May.....	4,574,664	161,229.1	2,367,710	99,502.0	667,450	15,153.5	890,935	23,868.5	415,790	14,954.3	212,379	7,003.1	20,400	746.8
Monthly benefits awarded in May 1952.....	68,397	2,187.1	28,760	1,120.6	10,637	227.8	15,285	364.6	7,871	274.4	5,464	177.3	380	13.6

<sup>1</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

STRYKER, PERRIN. "How to Retire Executives." *Fortune*, New York, Vol. 45, June 1952, pp. 110–111 ff. \$1.25.

Shows how some corporations are meeting the problems of aging management.

TIBBITTS, CLARK, editor. "Final Report: Second International Gerontological Congress." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 7, Apr. 1952, pp. 259–290. \$2.

Summarizes the proceedings of the congress held in St. Louis, Mo., in September 1951 and highlights the major points made in the papers presented and in the discussions.

## Employment

PRENTICE-HALL, INC. *Successful Employee Benefit Plans*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 561 pp. \$8.85.

Describes (1) benefit plans that offer security, including all types of group insurance and "split dollar" insurance; (2) plans that increase employee income, including profit-sharing and employee stock plans and suggestion systems; and (3) other benefits, such as educational and self-improvement programs, credit unions, home-financing plans, and counseling, medical, and other

services. Considers the implementation of the plans and their tax and labor-law aspects, and gives data on cost and other factors.

SMITH, M. W. "Evidences of Potentialities of Older Workers in a Manufacturing Company." *Personnel Psychology*, Baltimore, Vol. 5, Spring 1952, pp. 11–18. \$2.

THOMAS, GEOFFREY, and OSBORNE, BARBARA. *Older People and Their Employment*. (Report Nos. 150/1 and 150/2.) London: Social Survey, Central Office of Information, 1951. 67 pp. Processed.

An inquiry made by the Social Survey for the Ministry of Labor and National Service to determine the attitude of the older worker toward employment and the attitude of the employer to the employment of elderly persons.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Women Workers and Their Dependents*. (Bulletin No. 239.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 117 pp. 30 cents.

The economic responsibilities of women workers.

WELFORD, A. T. *Skill and Age: An Experimental Approach*. New York: Published for the trustees of the Nuffield Foundation by the Oxford University Press, 1951. 161 pp. \$1.75.

A study made to determine the changes in skill in later maturity and old age.

## Public Welfare and Relief

LALLY, DOROTHY. "Gains in International Social Welfare." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 33, June 1952, pp. 227–233. 50 cents.

YOUNGHUSBAND, EILEEN L. *Social Work in Britain: A Supplementary Report on the Employment and Training of Social Workers*. Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1951. 256 pp.

Considers the changes since 1945, when the original study was made, and presents information collected in the first half of 1950.

## Maternal and Child Welfare

BECK, BERTRAM M. *Simple Arithmetic About Complex Children: A Study of Temporary Shelter for Dependent and Neglected Children in New York City*. New York: Community Service Society of New York, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1952. 163 pp. Processed.

"Child Welfare in Japan." *International Review*, Geneva, Vol. 6, 1952, pp. 5–17. \$2.50 a year.

COHEN, FRANK J. *Children in Trouble: An Experiment in Insti-* (Continued on page 24)

Table 6.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1952

[Corrected to June 25, 1953]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims <sup>1</sup>		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment under State programs <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>3</sup>			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly number of benefi- ciaries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	571,862	891,742	387,660	4,708,011	2,241,178	4,040,677	\$86,958,341	918,336	3,682,859	\$22.40	1,075,536
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	8,778	12,392	7,597	66,068	42,666	56,438	1,125,687	12,837	51,348	20.80	14,502
Maine.....	3,405	6,311	3,611	55,492	31,893	50,884	788,402	11,565	46,539	15.96	12,387
Massachusetts.....	16,923	47,337	25,549	322,908	172,318	285,892	6,705,602	64,975	266,467	24.34	73,172
New Hampshire.....	1,980	6,152	3,823	37,914	23,023	32,677	629,399	7,427	29,443	20.23	8,816
Rhode Island.....	2,413	17,206	9,747	87,351	50,065	80,456	1,727,140	18,285	76,768	21.89	19,820
Vermont.....	997	2,418	592	12,218	6,375	10,129	214,313	2,302	9,379	21.86	2,835
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	12,777	41,283	21,982	219,636	126,469	209,768	4,818,973	47,675	195,655	23.73	50,585
New York.....	71,164	203,182	101,794	870,302	436,021	781,221	18,125,999	177,550	705,365	24.39	199,048
Puerto Rico.....	1,468										
Virgin Islands.....	144										
Region III:											
Delaware.....	1,261	673	305	4,281	2,366	3,789	69,387	861	3,566	18.72	972
Pennsylvania.....	19,236	113,281	33,788	456,766	175,563	372,298	8,711,512	84,613	341,302	24.21	106,846
Region IV:											
Dist. of Col.....	4,244	1,315	430	8,637	3,335	8,049	142,896	1,829	7,931	17.80	1,897
Maryland.....	7,596	9,259	4,461	64,607	34,439	59,594	1,163,326	13,544	52,115	20.60	14,423
North Carolina.....	13,910	27,190	15,844	122,231	81,712	135,829	2,149,889	30,870	123,915	16.47	30,350
Virginia.....	8,349	18,738	12,035	48,633	30,895	26,698	455,892	6,068	25,305	17.46	12,257
West Virginia.....	2,271	11,004	1,333	70,752	12,745	61,048	1,155,933	13,875	52,488	20.02	16,298
Region V:											
Alabama.....	12,597	15,803	3,398	70,688	22,204	51,500	894,360	11,705	48,417	17.80	15,885
Florida.....	13,886	10,436	5,344	40,714	20,226	26,426	448,566	6,006	25,295	17.18	9,300
Georgia.....	15,141	9,512	5,190	62,781	39,295	50,137	813,247	11,395	45,904	16.73	13,809
Mississippi.....	8,609	6,182	2,098	39,864	12,982	33,068	498,663	7,515	30,188	15.50	9,043
South Carolina.....	7,509	8,092	3,488	48,063	24,607	39,793	716,214	9,044	37,648	18.44	10,654
Tennessee.....	16,051	10,436	3,096	112,541	48,452	91,716	1,515,289	20,845	87,108	16.74	26,099
Region VI:											
Kentucky.....	3,408	13,137	4,825	90,661	34,403	70,698	1,275,278	16,068	67,017	18.22	20,785
Michigan.....	15,249	28,884	7,204	145,246	53,770	125,522	3,227,785	28,528	120,413	26.27	34,386
Ohio.....	31,195	31,709	12,728	157,979	78,588	118,100	2,689,690	26,841	106,083	23.92	35,637
Region VII:											
Illinois.....	18,506	49,516	22,136	322,238	171,316	248,491	5,606,190	56,475	202,811	24.72	76,114
Indiana.....	9,669	16,104	5,805	78,681	37,606	64,994	1,422,824	14,771	60,015	22.78	17,608
Wisconsin.....	9,074	6,790	3,456	42,720	22,483	34,824	803,806	7,915	31,421	23.66	9,297
Region VIII:											
Minnesota.....	11,507	4,022	1,869	64,791	23,577	63,507	1,129,493	14,433	58,089	18.38	13,729
Montana.....	4,162	540	252	7,483	3,378	7,296	130,611	1,658	7,296	17.90	1,431
North Dakota.....	2,943	97	41	1,998	727	2,176	47,501	495	1,832	22.94	380
South Dakota.....	2,277	120	51	1,634	643	1,702	33,096	387	1,542	20.07	360
Region IX:											
Iowa.....	8,333	2,515	1,359	21,033	10,468	18,287	355,178	4,156	15,413	20.85	4,485
Kansas.....	10,225	1,962	575	13,358	4,100	13,162	291,231	2,991	12,115	22.80	2,875
Missouri.....	15,746	12,088	5,974	76,714	41,395	64,427	1,141,647	14,642	53,100	19.50	17,299
Nebraska.....	5,862	984	546	7,012	3,438	7,261	147,815	1,650	6,764	21.08	1,516
Region X:											
Arkansas.....	12,506	4,236	1,131	34,405	7,845	27,250	468,171	6,193	25,208	17.57	7,390
Louisiana.....	8,494	12,688	2,275	77,137	18,981	66,828	1,361,089	15,188	61,058	21.06	17,382
Oklahoma.....	15,434	4,826	1,295	36,150	11,613	29,599	553,990	6,727	27,962	19.11	8,052
Texas.....	49,615	8,796	2,473	55,398	20,584	44,028	729,362	10,006	41,628	16.93	13,496
Region XI:											
Colorado.....	7,950	2,046	313	8,192	2,427	5,881	120,131	1,337	5,318	21.13	1,661
New Mexico.....	5,852	1,320	195	8,788	1,735	7,048	145,510	1,602	6,090	21.17	1,589
Utah.....	8,495	1,225	388	8,839	4,191	8,093	187,524	1,839	7,068	24.27	2,067
Wyoming.....	1,344	440	87	2,013	724	1,832	38,762	416	1,337	24.14	405
Region XII:											
Arizona.....	5,195	1,990	729	8,490	3,653	4,651	92,219	1,057	4,368	20.09	1,901
California.....	30,610	84,483	40,422	475,202	236,279	412,905	9,183,142	93,842	380,619	22.93	111,117
Hawaii.....	1,004	1,266	469	10,358	5,660	8,699	184,497	1,977	6,921	20.13	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nevada.....	2,407	707	266	4,030	1,828	4,173	97,685	948	3,843	24.12	856
Region XIII:											
Alaska.....	895	1,192	407	12,441	3,031	14,463	430,704	3,287	14,027	29.98	( <sup>5</sup> )
Idaho.....	3,538	642	238	7,395	2,504	7,075	157,208	1,608	6,752	22.52	1,448
Oregon.....	8,092	6,676	1,859	36,798	14,572	34,447	742,886	7,829	31,583	22.41	7,946
Washington.....	8,266	12,539	2,847	68,360	21,508	55,848	1,321,625	12,693	52,421	24.02	15,325

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>2</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>3</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

**Table 7.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1951–May 1952<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled <sup>1</sup>	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled <sup>1</sup>	General assistance	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total <sup>2</sup>										Children
Number of recipients														
Percentage change from previous month														
1951														
May		2,754,963	640,679	2,197,806	1,637,341	96,990	97,079	355,000	-----	-0.2	-0.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	+10.5	-7.6
June		2,745,344	632,691	2,170,308	1,617,096	97,024	104,230	335,000	-----	-3	-1.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	+7.4	-5.6
July		2,737,701	618,400	2,122,586	1,581,434	97,256	108,907	324,000	-----	-3	-2.3	+0.2	+4.5	-3.2
August		2,732,021	612,128	2,103,208	1,567,218	97,349	111,329	319,000	-----	-2	-1.0	+1	+2.2	-1.4
September		2,722,933	606,078	2,084,104	1,553,249	97,188	113,049	311,000	-----	-3	-1.0	-2	+1.5	-2.6
October		2,711,620	597,249	2,055,463	1,532,255	97,185	114,923	311,000	-----	-4	-1.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1.7	( <sup>4</sup> )
November		2,705,125	591,992	2,039,163	1,520,326	97,221	118,284	316,000	-----	-2	-9	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2.9	+1.6
December		2,701,080	591,844	2,041,473	1,522,930	97,179	124,419	323,000	-----	-1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	+5.2	+2.3
1952														
January		2,693,957	593,618	2,047,286	1,527,796	97,215	128,493	339,000	-----	-3	+3	( <sup>4</sup> )	+3.3	+5.6
February		2,685,066	594,042	2,050,853	1,531,121	97,144	131,779	336,000	-----	-3	+1	-1	+2.6	-9
March		2,679,911	596,740	2,061,603	1,540,055	97,257	134,957	335,000	-----	-2	+5	+1	+2.4	-3
April		2,671,699	598,401	2,068,811	1,546,313	97,353	138,017	320,000	-----	-3	+3	+1	+2.3	-4.3
May		2,666,480	598,250	2,066,908	1,547,317	97,571	141,829	301,000	-----	-2	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2	+2.8	-5.8
Amount of assistance														
Percentage change from previous month														
1951														
May	\$191,042,838	\$118,930,667	\$47,023,317	\$4,523,461	\$4,399,393	\$16,166,000	-0.5	+0.6	-1.0	+0.6	+11.5	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7
June	189,320,531	118,666,891	46,385,131	4,537,435	4,677,074	15,054,000	-9	-2	-1.4	+3	+6.3	-6.9	-6.9	-6.9
July	188,144,403	119,305,221	45,003,226	4,536,052	4,847,904	14,452,000	-6	+5	-3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	+3.7	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
August	188,194,866	119,308,258	44,745,286	4,558,093	4,950,229	14,633,000	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	-6	+5	+2.1	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
September	188,364,274	119,841,541	44,819,189	4,567,563	5,150,981	13,985,000	+1	+4	+2	+2	+4.1	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4
October	189,755,153	120,746,862	44,675,023	4,640,500	5,274,768	14,418,000	+7	+8	-3	+1.6	+2.4	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1
November	189,739,721	120,440,700	44,575,407	4,663,332	5,431,282	14,629,000	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3	-2	+5	+3.0	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5
December	190,818,675	120,299,184	44,864,190	4,671,872	5,779,429	15,204,000	+6	-1	+6	+2	+6.4	+3.9	+3.9	+3.9
1952														
January	192,061,853	120,070,969	45,118,621	4,808,443	5,934,820	16,129,000	+7	-2	+6	+2.9	+2.7	+6.1	+6.1	+6.1
February	192,332,254	120,215,489	45,275,761	4,840,382	6,097,622	15,903,000	+1	+1	+3	+7	+2.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
March	192,614,690	120,240,482	45,469,064	4,836,239	6,222,905	15,846,000	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	+4	-1	+2.1	-4	-4	-4
April	192,165,737	120,106,071	45,713,331	4,851,436	6,363,899	15,131,000	-2	-1	+5	+3	+2.3	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5
May	191,428,209	120,391,328	45,504,196	4,868,655	6,565,030	14,099,000	-4	+2	-5	+4	+3.2	-6.8	-6.8	-6.8

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Program initiated in October 1950 under Public Law 734.  
<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.  
<sup>5</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

(Continued from page 22)

**tutional Child Care.** New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1952. 251 pp. \$3.50.

The director of Youth House, New York City's detention home for the temporary care of delinquent children, shows how these children can be directed toward healthy, normal growth.

**ILLINOIS. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR ILLINOIS ON THE MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Children and Youth in Illinois.** Springfield: The Committee, 1951. 198 pp.

Pictures the progress that has been made in Illinois during the past 10 years in work for children and youth

and recommends ways of attaining the goal of a healthy personality for every child.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. Revision of the Maternity Protection Convention 1919 (No. 3).** (International Labor Conference, Thirty-Fifth Session, Geneva, 1952, Report VII.) Geneva: The Office, 1952. 81 pp.

**JOSELYN, IRENE M. The Adolescent and His World.** New York: Family Service Association of America, 1952. 124 pp. \$1.75.

Considers the physical, psychological, and social changes during adolescence and shows how they are interrelated.

**KIESERITSKY, IRENE. "Psychological and Vocational Problems of Young**

**Refugees."** *International Child Welfare Review*, Geneva, Vol. 6, 1952, pp. 18-29. \$2.50 a year.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. WOMEN'S BUREAU. Bibliography on Maternity Protection.** Washington: The Bureau, Sept. 1951. 53 pp. Processed. An annotated bibliography.

### Health and Medical Care

**COLLINS, SELWYN D. "Trends in Illness and Mortality."** *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 67, May 1952, pp. 497-503. 45 cents.

**FAZEKAS, JOSEPH F. "The Total Patient-Care Approach to Chronic Disease."** *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 67, May 1952, pp. 421-425. 45 cents.

Table 8.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1952<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance <sup>3</sup>
Alaska				(4)	\$12,500
Calif.				(4)	54,214
Conn.	\$162,639	\$71,730	\$3,050	(4)	(4)
Del.		548			(4)
D. C.	248	164	18	\$125	60
Ill.	926,606	70,317	29,523	53,622	424,273
Ind.	284,400	44,576	11,575	(4)	127,272
Iowa				(4)	149,252
Kans.	131,189	29,600	5,752	16,782	46,992
La.	140	2,798	167	1,523	759
Maine				(4)	43,516
Mass.	397,189	50,623		161,150	136,764
Mich.	51,937		844	8,602	85,471
Minn.	744,197	47,148	6,172	(4)	(4)
Mont.					131,651
Nebr.	214,489	9,567	1,087	(4)	(4)
Nev.	2,601			(4)	4,700
N. H.	55,162	16,694	5,114	(4)	(4)
N. J.		11,059			94,615
N. Y.	1,206,623	390,713	44,908	359,851	(4)
N. C.	10,431	7,027		2,147	113,135
N. Dak.	24,395	1,878	55	1,436	18,046
Ohio	155,650	8,902	5,583		393,628
Oreg.					137,120
R. I.					52,153
S. C.					6,964
S. Dak.					56,225
Utah	777	533	14		21
Va.					3,981
Wis.	227,619	22,295	7,703	7,764	118,612

<sup>1</sup> For March data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, June 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for March or did not report such payments. For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, and Utah includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>4</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

Table 9.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, March 1952<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children (per family)		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.	\$70.79	\$9.00	\$122.61	\$15.00	\$77.70	\$10.00	(4)	(4)
Del.			81.63	.48			\$54.65	\$0.10
D. C.	48.54	.09	98.11	.08	51.18	.07	57.26	18.93
Ill.	48.56	8.09	112.73	3.05	54.90	7.20	57.26	18.93
Ind.	41.43	6.34	71.74	5.18	44.60	6.57	(4)	(4)
Kans.	55.97	3.49	95.12	6.80	59.66	4.45	57.26	6.88
La.	50.12	(4)	63.18	.13	45.25	.09	40.27	.10
Mass.	73.41	4.00	120.28	4.52			82.97	33.28
Mich.	48.68	.66			53.94	.29	60.82	8.65
Minn.	58.11	13.33	105.12	5.99	66.39	5.26	(4)	(4)
Nebr.	52.68	0.68	92.61	3.37	64.37	1.34	(4)	(4)
Nev.	55.03	.83					(4)	(4)
N. H.	51.99	8.00	115.14	11.50	55.77	7.00		
N. J.			101.99	2.11				
N. Y.	64.40	10.18	119.22	7.29	71.97	10.43	71.14	11.79
N. C.	24.16	.20	47.73	.41			27.93	.47
N. Dak.	54.30	2.71	97.58	1.12	55.58	.50	62.18	2.28
Ohio	50.40	1.33	73.39	.69	50.59	1.44		
Utah	55.59	.08	109.58	.18	60.33	.06		
Wis.	53.00	4.41	124.26	0.65	60.20	5.81	72.50	8.58

<sup>1</sup> For March data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, June 1952. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Averages for general assistance not computed here because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for March or did not report such payments.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1 cent.

<sup>5</sup> Average payment computed on base excluding payments for services provided before the pooled fund was established.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. *Illness and Health Services in an Aging Population*. (Public Health Service Publication No. 170.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 68 pp. 25 cents.

Four papers presented at a session on illness and disability among older persons at the Second International Gerontological Congress, held in St. Louis, Missouri, September 9-14, 1951.

MERRILL, A. P. "Special Problems of

the Aged and the Chronically Ill." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 26, June 1952, part 1, pp. 61-63 f. 30 cents.

ROSENFELD, E. D. "Hospital Facilities for the Aged." *The Modern Hospital*, Chicago, Vol. 78, June 1952, pp. 75-78. 35 cents.

**Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1952<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1952 in—		May 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,606,480</b>	<b>\$120,391,328</b>	<b>\$45.15</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
Ala.	73,313	1,576,888	21.51	-1.1	-7	-9.3	-5.7
Alaska	1,659	94,426	56.92	-1	+1	+1.5	+3.5
Ariz.	13,951	691,004	49.53	+1	+3	-1.6	-3.7
Ark.	58,256	1,353,324	23.26	-4	+2.3	-12.7	-6.8
Calif.	273,092	18,096,393	66.26	(*)	-2	-2	-1.5
Colo. <sup>2</sup>	51,796	3,655,225	70.57	-2	-3	-4	-8.2
Conn.	17,357	1,102,791	62.88	-1.3	(*)	-11.9	-8.8
Del.	1,721	50,514	29.35	+1.4	-11.7	+9.9	+12.1
D. C.	2,747	144,062	52.44	-6	+7.1	-3.0	+6.6
Fla.	67,281	2,592,204	38.53	-3	+1	-3.0	-3.7
Ga.	95,211	2,973,160	31.23	(*)	+1	-6.6	+21.0
Hawaii	2,207	73,751	33.42	-6	-6	-3.7	-3.1
Idaho	1,288	470,737	50.68	-3	-3	-17.2	-9.4
Ill.	110,473	4,570,134	41.37	-3	(*)	-4.9	-11.2
Ind.	43,217	1,522,026	36.14	-7	-3	-12.4	-10.6
Iowa	47,944	2,402,094	51.35	-4	-4	-2.1	+1.1
Kans.	37,157	1,961,709	52.80	-2	-1	-3.6	+3.9
Ky.	62,361	1,843,110	29.56	-1.1	-1.1	-7.3	+32.6
La.	120,642	6,036,147	50.03	+1	+5	+2.0	+9.6
Maine	14,189	611,994	43.13	-3	-1	-6.2	-5.3
Md.	11,293	466,404	41.30	-3	+2	-2.0	+6.6
Mass.	98,804	6,853,953	69.37	-2	-1.6	-2.9	+8.3
Mich.	91,604	4,446,115	48.54	-3	-2	-4.9	-1.5
Minn.	54,508	2,488,315	45.65	-3	-2	-1.1	+6.2
Miss.	57,592	1,210,646	21.02	(*)	(*)	-2.9	+11.0
Mo.	131,511	5,998,581	45.61	-1	+4.6	-2	+5.3
Mont.	11,136	572,741	51.43	-7	-6	-5.4	-9.6
Nebr.	20,970	891,530	42.53	-1.3	-1.3	-8.0	-14.6
Nev.	2,720	149,951	55.13	+2	+1.7	-1	-9
N. H.	6,940	302,239	43.55	+2	-1	-4.3	-9.6
N. J.	21,991	1,190,917	54.15	-2	(*)	-5.5	+4.8
N. Mex.	10,758	454,310	42.23	+4	+5	+1.0	+11.3
N. Y.	114,156	6,383,569	55.92	-2	-5	-1.2	+2.0
N. C.	51,433	1,255,142	24.40	-1	+7	-16.2	-8.7
N. Dak.	8,872	449,016	50.61	-5	-8	-1.8	-2
Ohio	115,355	5,064,843	49.11	-6	-5	-4.2	+5.5
Okl.	95,562	4,978,728	52.10	-4	+6.5	-3.0	+4.8
Oreg.	22,557	1,297,823	57.54	-2	-4	-3.0	+3.0
Pa.	72,679	2,538,585	39.06	-1.1	-1.3	-9.8	-8.0
P. R.	34,839	261,595	7.51	+7.5	+7.2	+98.7	+95.8
R. I.	9,361	452,919	48.38	-8	(*)	-4.2	+2.4
S. C.	42,475	1,158,847	27.28	-1	(*)	-9	+8.1
S. Dak.	11,841	497,952	42.06	-5	-3	-2.5	+1.0
Tenn.	59,738	1,956,125	32.75	-1	+1	-8.7	+1.5
Tex.	218,834	7,319,331	33.45	-1	-1	-1.5	+6
Utah	9,740	539,601	55.40	-1	(*)	-1.3	+11.2
Vt.	7,020	280,385	39.94	+1	+7	+2.3	+12.2
V. I. <sup>3</sup>	680	7,440					
Va.	18,712	431,489	23.06	-3	-2	-4.6	-2
Wash.	67,091	4,171,533	62.18	-6	-1.1	-5.1	-5.3
W. Va.	26,135	745,785	28.54	+2	-4	+4	+8.9
Wis.	51,303	2,515,072	49.02	-4	+1	-1.5	+12.7
Wyo.	4,228	235,533	55.71	-2	-3	-2.4	-3.0

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3,958 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated.

**Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1952<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1952 in—		May 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>97,571</b>	<b>\$4,868,655</b>	<b>\$49.90</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
<b>Total, 51 States<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>97,507</b>	<b>4,865,270</b>	<b>49.90</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+10.2</b>
Ala.	1,509	36,707	24.33	-3	+3	-3.1	+6.3
Alaska	77	1,530	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	712	38,700	54.35	-8	-2	-14.4	-18.4
Ark.	1,883	53,913	28.63	-2	+2.5	-5.5	+3.1
Calif. <sup>3</sup>	11,526	940,452	81.59	-1	(*)	+3.4	+3.0
Colo.	345	22,127	64.14	-2.3	-1.3	-3.4	+6.3
Conn.	311	22,040	70.87	+3	+5.2	+2.6	+9.7
Del.	225	10,379	46.13	+1.4	+1.7	+10.8	+15.3
D. C.	255	14,308	56.11	-3.8	+4.0	-1.9	+8.9
Fla.	3,154	134,057	42.50	-6	+3.3	-5.1	-5.2
Ga.	2,962	106,929	36.10	+3	+4	+3.2	+29.1
Hawaii	107	4,272	39.93	-1.8	-2.1	-7.0	-1.1
Idaho	199	10,908	54.81	+1.5	+1.3	-2.9	+7
Ill.	3,981	194,433	48.84	-5	-3	-4.5	-3.8
Ind.	1,712	66,943	39.10	-4	-2	-5.9	-4.0
Iowa	1,281	78,941	61.62	-5	+2.7	+1.5	+8.0
Kans.	610	33,711	55.26	+5	-7	-2.2	+1.1
Ky.	2,531	72,206	28.53	-1	-8.8	+2.2	+8.4
La.	1,907	88,616	46.47	-6	+1.3	+2.4	+8.4
Maine	592	27,125	45.82	-3	-4	-8.8	-8.7
Md.	467	21,712	46.49	-1.5	-2	-4.7	+5.0
Mass.	1,658	132,848	80.13	+5	+5	+6.0	+23.3
Mich.	1,871	100,627	53.78	+6	+7	+7	+4.1
Minn.	1,148	71,496	62.28	-1.5	+1.0	-2	+9.4
Miss.	2,821	72,917	25.85	+2	+3	+2.0	+12.7
Mo. <sup>4</sup>	3,244	162,200	50.00	+3.1	+3.1	+17.0	+46.2
Mont.	523	29,657	56.71	+6	+6	-2.2	+5.9
Nebr.	746	46,159	61.88	-5	-1.8	+2.2	+3.8
Nev.	37	2,655	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
N. H.	302	14,782	48.95	+1.3	+1.2	-5.0	-8.4
N. J.	809	50,610	62.56	+4	+2.6	+3.7	+13.3
N. Mex.	472	18,369	38.92	-2	-1	-9.6	-8.4
N. Y.	4,095	263,812	64.42	0	+3	+2.2	+5.1
N. C.	4,420	132,677	34.54	+1	+4	-2	+1
N. Dak.	112	6,067	54.17	+1.8	+1.4	+3.7	+6.8
Ohio	3,755	184,374	49.10	+1	-1	-2.3	+5.6
Okl.	2,536	130,834	51.59	-5	-4	-4.3	-2.8
Oreg.	382	25,490	66.73	-3	-8	-4.3	-4.5
Pa. <sup>5</sup>	15,553	770,531	49.54	+8	+6	+1.6	+27.2
P. R.	712	5,205	7.31	+8.5	+7.7	+50.5	+45.5
R. I.	184	11,022	59.90	-1.6	-3.4	+2.8	+13.0
S. C.	1,595	45,194	28.33	-3	-2	-1	+3.2
S. Dak.	206	8,246	39.45	+2.0	+1.5	-5.0	-1.9
Tenn.	2,784	109,952	39.49	+3	+6	+1.6	+6.7
Tex.	6,020	225,846	37.52	+1	+3	-1.1	+6.4
Utah	226	13,676	60.51	+4	+1.0	+7.6	+19.4
Vt.	177	7,756	43.82	-1.7	-8	-1.1	+8.3
V. I. <sup>6</sup>	45	490					
Va.	1,455	45,110	31.00	-7	-4	-4.4	-1.7
Wash. <sup>7</sup>	831	64,776	77.95	+1	+4	-2.2	+9
W. Va.	1,118	37,523	33.56	+2.4	+1.7	+4.0	+12.2
Wis.	1,337	73,269	54.80	+1	+3	-2.6	+8.8
Wyo.	98	5,286	53.94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients in California (541 recipients, \$45,426 in payments), in Washington (13 recipients, \$677 in payments), in Missouri (961 recipients, \$47,853 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,254 recipients, \$308,351 in payments). State plans for aid to the blind in Missouri and Pennsylvania were approved under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

<sup>3</sup> States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. In computing percentages, data for Missouri for May 1951 were excluded because the State did not have an approved plan in that month. See also footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

<sup>7</sup> Estimated.

Table 12.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1952<sup>1</sup>

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		April 1952 in—		May 1951 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	598,250	2,069,908	1,547,317	\$45,504,196	\$76.06	\$21.98	( <sup>3</sup> )	-0.5	-6.6	-3.2
Total, 52 States <sup>4</sup> .....	598,220	2,069,799	1,547,238	45,502,993	76.06	21.98	( <sup>3</sup> )	-0.5	-6.6	-3.2
Alabama.....	18,293	65,701	51,188	645,233	35.27	9.82	-0.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	-2.4	+1.0
Alaska.....	772	2,478	1,807	57,398	74.35	23.16	+2.8	+3.0	+0.2	+21.8
Arizona.....	3,644	13,530	10,108	267,847	73.50	19.80	+2.9	+3.1	-11.3	-14.0
Arkansas.....	13,223	48,785	37,298	550,235	41.61	11.28	-3	+1.8	-17.8	-2.3
California.....	55,535	174,772	131,644	6,537,358	117.72	37.41	-3	-8	-2.5	+3.4
Colorado.....	5,126	18,847	14,264	506,386	98.79	26.87	-6	-1	-7.9	-6
Connecticut.....	4,664	15,307	11,144	496,747	106.51	32.45	-9	-6	-15.9	-16.9
Delaware.....	727	2,797	2,143	60,440	83.14	21.61	-4	+1.3	+2.5	+18.3
District of Columbia.....	1,997	8,140	6,334	209,196	104.76	25.70	-5	+6.1	-6.2	+1.3
Florida.....	17,572	57,590	42,974	834,594	47.50	14.49	+3	+4.3	-39.3	-32.4
Georgia.....	21,953	73,276	56,166	1,093,715	49.82	14.93	0	-1	+14.7	+23.5
Hawaii.....	3,208	11,910	9,304	269,673	84.06	22.64	-8	-1.1	-7.0	-9.5
Idaho.....	2,166	7,514	5,541	241,669	111.57	32.16	-1.1	-1.1	-11.5	-4.8
Illinois.....	22,831	81,834	60,772	2,529,886	110.81	30.91	-5	-6	-2.4	+9.9
Indiana.....	8,441	28,289	20,946	570,977	67.64	20.18	-4	-1	-18.3	-16.1
Iowa.....	5,416	19,040	14,174	575,965	106.35	30.25	-1	+5.7	-3.2	+12.5
Kansas.....	4,249	15,065	11,429	389,683	91.71	25.87	-9	-2.0	-14.4	-4.6
Kentucky.....	20,033	70,886	52,346	837,189	41.79	11.81	-1.0	-1.1	-16.2	-6.2
Louisiana.....	22,537	82,722	61,648	1,443,802	64.06	17.45	+6	+3.6	-7.8	+19.2
Maine.....	4,491	15,594	11,297	327,664	72.96	21.01	-8	-9	-1.8	-3.2
Maryland.....	5,030	19,496	14,924	443,388	88.15	22.74	-2	+3	-18.8	-11.1
Massachusetts.....	13,139	43,350	31,947	1,515,644	115.35	34.96	-3	-1.1	-1.7	+4.0
Michigan.....	25,357	82,192	58,546	2,478,258	97.73	30.15	( <sup>3</sup> )	-1.1	-4	+6.1
Minnesota.....	7,838	26,564	20,252	778,784	99.36	29.32	-1	-6	-1.4	+8.3
Mississippi.....	10,630	40,176	30,890	279,103	26.26	6.95	+7	+7	-6	+38.5
Missouri.....	21,922	74,363	54,776	1,148,935	52.41	15.45	-7	-5	-8.9	-8.3
Montana.....	2,366	8,263	6,143	206,243	87.17	24.96	-1.7	-1.7	-4.3	-3.3
Nebraska.....	2,749	9,309	6,854	247,866	90.17	26.63	-1.8	-1.8	-19.8	-16.3
Nevada.....	80	109	79	1,808	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	1,416	4,911	3,563	147,178	103.94	29.97	-2	-1.1	-12.8	-12.8
New Jersey.....	5,187	17,277	13,079	524,069	101.04	30.34	+1	+1	-1.3	+6.6
New Mexico.....	5,393	18,635	14,369	334,170	61.96	17.93	-3	-3	-3.8	-2
New York.....	52,544	177,915	127,182	5,876,551	111.84	33.03	-5	-1.6	-3.5	-4
North Carolina.....	17,369	62,831	48,324	832,402	47.98	13.26	+5	+1.3	+5.2	+10.9
North Dakota.....	1,627	5,731	4,332	158,905	97.67	27.73	-1.5	-5	-11.9	-18.4
Ohio.....	13,323	49,136	37,032	965,094	72.44	19.64	-7	-6	-10.4	-15.3
Oklahoma.....	19,915	66,977	50,474	1,407,289	70.66	21.01	-1.1	-1.1	-9.1	-19.2
Oregon.....	3,425	11,524	8,650	359,688	105.02	31.21	-1.3	-1.9	-18.3	-23.1
Pennsylvania.....	30,915	113,631	85,139	2,703,601	87.45	23.79	-2.5	-4.1	-24.7	-23.1
Puerto Rico.....	24,951	75,564	56,306	226,737	9.09	3.00	+10.3	+10.2	+116.4	+121.6
Rhode Island.....	3,330	11,144	8,030	322,315	96.79	28.92	-1.1	-6	-3	+9.9
South Carolina.....	6,653	24,714	19,182	314,286	47.24	12.72	+3	-2	-1.4	+19.8
South Dakota.....	2,609	8,492	6,370	187,098	71.71	22.03	-5	+1	-1	+3.6
Tennessee.....	20,379	73,585	55,210	993,622	48.76	13.50	-5	-6	-13.3	-11.1
Texas.....	16,241	63,260	47,273	831,592	51.20	13.16	-3	+1.8	-15.9	-3.6
Utah.....	2,882	9,959	7,362	316,572	107.83	31.20	-1.4	-2.3	-8.6	-6.6
Vermont.....	1,027	3,562	2,772	83,375	53.69	15.35	+1	-5	-4	-5
Virgin Islands.....	230	735	655	3,375	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Virginia.....	7,698	28,779	21,898	407,222	52.89	14.15	-1.2	-5	-9.4	-5.9
Washington.....	9,115	30,344	22,059	963,477	105.70	31.75	-9	-2	-17.9	-32.0
West Virginia.....	16,985	62,317	48,218	1,017,224	59.89	16.32	+2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-3.9	-7
Wisconsin.....	8,557	29,010	21,398	961,135	112.32	33.13	( <sup>3</sup> )	-9	-5.2	+2.0
Wyoming.....	540	1,946	1,460	54,933	101.73	28.23	-1.6	-1.7	-15.5	-14.2

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. All data subject to revision.<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.<sup>5</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.<sup>6</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.<sup>7</sup> In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$92,707 from general assistance funds were made to 2,971 families.<sup>8</sup> Estimated.<sup>9</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 13.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1952<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from April 1952 in—	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>141,829</b>	<b>\$6,565,030</b>	<b>\$46.29</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
Alabama.....	8,533	193,200	22.64	+2	+6
Arkansas.....	168	4,537	27.01	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Colorado.....	3,707	191,026	51.53	+5	+8
Delaware.....	140	6,408	45.77	+6.1	+5.7
Dist. of Col.....	1,258	73,989	58.81	+8	+8.2
Hawaii.....	1,142	83,177	46.56	-2	+1.1
Idaho.....	804	42,209	52.50	0	-3
Illinois.....	2,887	118,792	41.15	+4.7	+4.0
Kansas.....	2,710	140,381	51.80	+1.7	+2.2
Louisiana.....	14,831	601,552	40.56	+2	+2.0
Maryland.....	2,679	126,233	47.12	+1	+4
Massachusetts.....	5,063	314,086	62.04	+11.3	+16.5
Michigan.....	1,042	59,990	57.57	+6.1	+5.3
Mississippi.....	865	16,666	19.27	+2.9	+3.9
Missouri.....	11,430	530,825	46.44	+2.1	+2.4
Montana.....	1,109	62,413	56.28	+8	+1.5
New Hampshire.....	13	811	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Jersey.....	1,514	91,978	60.75	+6.6	+6.2
New Mexico.....	2,200	89,123	40.51	+3.4	+3.5
New York.....	29,995	1,830,096	61.01	+1.3	+1
North Carolina.....	4,958	137,539	27.80	+5.8	+6.4
North Dakota.....	633	37,315	58.95	0	+1.8
Ohio.....	5,031	224,054	44.53	+2.4	+2.3
Oklahoma.....	2,556	130,761	51.16	+6.5	+81.8
Oregon.....	1,855	128,272	69.15	+1.8	+1.0
Pennsylvania.....	9,762	435,812	44.64	+9	+6
Puerto Rico.....	5,530	48,162	8.71	+18.0	+15.4
Rhode Island.....	257	16,819	65.44	+6.6	+9.3
South Carolina.....	4,456	142,479	31.76	+4.8	+4.7
South Dakota.....	215	9,174	42.08	+12.4	+14.0
Utah.....	1,533	88,535	57.75	-1.2	-9
Vermont.....	206	8,750	42.48	+4.6	+5.9
Virgin Islands.....	20	250			
Virginia.....	3,101	108,951	35.12	+1.8	+2.2
Washington.....	5,315	377,552	61.63	-1.2	-2.4
West Virginia.....	2,849	91,892	32.25	+12.2	+12.0
Wisconsin.....	902	60,758	63.16	+3.1	+2.3
Wyoming.....	467	25,155	53.87	-2	+6

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program under State plan not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Represents States reporting plans in operation.

<sup>3</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

**Table 14.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1952<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1952 in—		May 1951 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>\$14,090,000</b>	<b>\$46.78</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
Ala.....	152	3,666	24.12	-2.6	-2.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Alaska.....	87	4,154	47.75	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ariz.....	1,261	50,239	44.60	+3.6	+9.7	+4.5	+12.2
Ark.....	2,216	28,982	13.08	-4.6	-4.5	-12.3	-11.2
Calif.....	29,232	1,363,023	46.63	-6.0	-5.2	-9.3	-5.4
Colo.....	1,897	80,169	42.26	-10.3	-10.9	-35.5	-32.0
Conn.....	<sup>4</sup> 3,914	<sup>5</sup> 210,414	53.76	-1.5	-3.0	-1.2	+8.6
Del.....	758	29,586	39.03	-12.3	-14.3	-23.4	-14.7
D. C.....	722	43,742	60.58	-7	+8.0	-24.9	-17.1
Fla.....	<sup>6</sup> 4,900	<sup>7</sup> 77,600					
Ga.....	3,440	59,398	17.27	-2.7	-4	+1.7	+7.9
Hawaii.....	1,738	93,242	53.65	-2.9	-2.6	-43.5	-40.8
Idaho.....	182	5,443	35.81	-6.2	-9.1	-40.6	-40.0
Ill.....	25,605	1,483,934	57.95	-6.0	-7.4	-16.4	-2.3
Ind.....	8,868	261,300	29.47	-5.1	-9.9	-2.2	-4.5
Iowa.....	3,424	101,067	29.52	-9.3	-13.7	+7	+4.4
Kans.....	1,949	91,977	47.19	-7.0	-6.4	-17.0	-8.8
Ky.....	3,038	81,053	26.68	+5.1	+5.4	+13.5	+19.1
La.....	6,802	265,788	39.07	+4.0	+7.9	+15.3	+49.9
Maine.....	3,496	144,886	41.44	-9.1	-14.0	-1.1	-4
Md.....	3,018	143,066	47.40	+7	+7	-26.5	-23.1
Mass.....	14,759	802,368	54.36	-7.6	-3.0	-26.4	-24.6
Mich.....	21,769	977,690	44.91	-8.2	-11.1	+7.8	+12.2
Minn.....	5,737	277,533	48.38	-14.5	-18.3	-5.2	+2.2
Miss.....	929	11,660	12.55	+7	+1.7	+7.9	+16.0
Mo.....	9,299	292,499	31.45	-2.1	-8	-19.3	-16.9
Mont.....	616	18,576	30.15	-12.5	-10.5	-4.8	-9
Nebr.....	1,259	48,362	38.41	-8.2	-4.1	-11.6	-9
Nev.....	<sup>8</sup> 300	<sup>9</sup> 8,670	28.90	0	-6	-21.1	-36.1
N. H.....	1,225	49,001	40.00	-13.3	-15.6	-8.7	-2
N. J.....	6,498	409,419	63.01	-5.0	-6.5	-23.1	-14.9
N. Mex.....	308	6,877	22.33	-3.4	-6.0	-61.0	-60.4
N. Y.....	<sup>10</sup> 43,644	<sup>11</sup> 3,210,266	73.56	-6.8	-6.9	-23.8	-25.4
N. C.....	2,159	45,085	20.88	-7.5	-6.4	-21.7	-4.4
N. Dak.....	359	13,010	36.24	-31.2	-36.5	-31.7	-30.6
Ohio.....	19,427	769,165	39.59	-3.5	-5.7	-8.8	-10.6
Okla.....	<sup>12</sup> 5,400	<sup>13</sup> 76,402	( <sup>14</sup> )	( <sup>15</sup> )	-14.7	( <sup>16</sup> )	-37.4
Oreg.....	4,766	271,871	57.04	-4.3	-7.7	+7.7	-1.9
Pa.....	19,185	950,780	49.56	-3.9	-6.1	-24.3	-21.5
P. R.....	1,932	13,607	7.04	-13.2	-12.3	-66.9	-67.4
R. I.....	4,434	257,234	58.01	+1.3	-6.9	+4.6	+11.1
S. C.....	2,108	36,108	17.13	-3.6	-3.3	-36.5	-37.6
S. Dak.....	813	25,687	31.60	-13.8	-4.1	-16.0	-3
Tenn.....	2,381	30,680	12.89	-5.5	-6.1	+31.5	+32.8
Tex.....	<sup>17</sup> 6,600	<sup>18</sup> 140,090					
Utah.....	1,248	69,556	55.73	-7.1	-10.5	+1.5	+8.7
Va.....	<sup>19</sup> 1,100	<sup>20</sup> 43,000					
Wash.....	2,281	63,709	27.93	-3.4	-2.5	-33.5	-29.3
W. Va.....	7,106	376,316	52.96	-9.9	-8.9	-21.5	-24.9
Wis.....	3,569	90,330	25.74	-3.3	-4.2	-33.0	-22.7
Wyo.....	5,208	281,479	54.05	-10.1	-12.8	+1.0	+8.1
	134	6,221	46.43	-17.3	-15.6	-11.3	+7.7

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

<sup>4</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>5</sup> About 11 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

<sup>8</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>9</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 5,532 cases and payments of \$160,704 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,166 cases were aided by county commissioners and 4,515 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

<sup>12</sup> Estimated.

<sup>13</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.